BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1853.....NO. 21.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For [illegible]
One square, 1 insertion,.....$ 50
Do. do. 2 [illegible].....75
Do. do. 3 [illegible].....1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,.....3 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.....5 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....8 00
Do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,.....12 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v9-tf

CORNELIUS DuPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

JOHN BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, Wilmington, N. C., will attend to the sale or purchase of produce, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him. [Sept. 24, 1852—3 6m

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C
219-tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, June 4, 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,
GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILLTUBS &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid March 26th, 185 2 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Foley & Hart's,) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

M. McINNIS.
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and at all times to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
C. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Jno. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. Parsley, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

E. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.
HOWARD & PEDEN,
GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce sent them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
WHOLESALE Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON.
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

STARR, SON & CO.,
(LATE MALTBY & STARR.)
117 water street, New York.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS of their own Manufacture, which they offer to Cash and Time buyers on the most liberal terms at a slight advance from cost. Their long experience in this branch of business enables them to offer inducements to buyers seldom met with; an examination of their stock is particularly invited. Orders respectfully solicited, and especial attention paid to packing goods for distant trade. STARR, & CO.,
147 Water Street, New York.
Dec. 17. 15-3m

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marseilines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Veils, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Barèges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.**
The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the trade generally. He will offer great inducements to Cash and Short Time Buyers.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.
ANSON TAYLOR, No. 160 Broadway, New York, Manufacturer and Commission dealer in HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, HATTERS' STOCK, TRIMMINGS, &c. A. T. having experience in these particular branches of business, joined to his facilities in the manufacturing, enables him to offer inducements to purchasers that cannot be had of those who purchase their goods at second or third hands. His present stock is extensive and well assorted for the country trade, and will be constantly added to by fresh importations, and from his own manufactory. Particular attention paid to orders by mail. Dec. 31—17-3m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinnie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every delcription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts for one of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
May 11 M. McINNIS.

PIANOS—MUSIC.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the late improvements. These instruments have been selected himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them on New York prices.
He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER,
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.
Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, and Goldsboro' Republican, copy 3 times, and send bill and marked copy to the subscriber.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the residence of the late Bryan S. Koonce, in Richlands, on 28th and 29th January, all the STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, belonging to the estate of Bryan S. Koonce, dec'd.

Also, at the same place and time, will be hired for one year, from 1st January inst., SEVERAL NEGROES, belonging to said estate.

Also, at the same place and time, will be rented for one year, from 1st January inst., the LANDS, belonging to said estate, called "Mills," "Philyaw" and "White" Plantations. ANN KOONCE, Ex.
Richlands, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1853 20-2t

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who has had three years' experience in teaching, and can give satisfactory testimony of moral character, and ability to teach the usual English Branches, wants a School, to commence early in March next.
Address A. SMALL, Long Creek, New Hanover co., N. C.
January 21st, 1852. 20-3t

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 16th of January, 1853, a negro woman, named MARIA. She is about 5 ft 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 125 lbs.; has very thick lips, and has a scar on her right hand. She is a black, smooth-skin negro, about 17 years old. I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, or for her confinement in any Jail in this State, so that I can get her again. I believe she was taken off by a mulatto named Joel Haiscock. He has a very bushy head, easy spoken, and has freckles on his face; about 5 ft. 10 inches high, and calls himself Doctor Haiscock. G. W. HERRING.
Lisbon, Sampson co., N. C., Jan. 16, 1853. 20-tf

$300 REWARD.—A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Turner Edmundson, late of the county of Greene, stands charged with the murder of one James Taylor, late of said county, and that said Turner Edmundson has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now therefore to the end that the said Turner Edmundson may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Greene County.

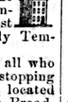
DESCRIPTION.

Turner Edmundson is described to be about six feet six inches high, stoops forward a little, hair and whiskers black mixed with gray, age about forty-five years, large black eyes, speaks slow and calmly under all circumstances. He was raised in Greene, from whence he removed to Texas some years ago, where his family still remains. For a few years past he has been in California.

Given under my hand and attested with the Great [SEAL.] Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 6th day of January, A. D., 1853.
DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,
W. H. JONES, *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, January 6, 1853. 19-4w

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.



THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance Community and the Public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named house on strictly Temperance principles.

Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being No. 23 Cortlandt-street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city. ELDAD TAYLOR.
New York, January 13, 1853 19-3m

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Capt. Charles Burns, are requested to be rendered according to law, to the subscriber on or before the 10th of June next, as the Estate will be closed immediately after that day.
THOS. W. GORE, Adm'r.
Little River, S. C., Jan. 3rd, 1853. 19-t10ju

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of returning his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, since he commenced business in this place; and would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has recently changed his business, and will henceforth continue at his old and well-known stand, under the style and firm of C. B. MILLER & CO., and hopes to merit a continuance of trade.

He would also say to those indebted to him, that he proposes closing his former business, and respectfully requests all those who owe him, to come forward and settle the same without further delay. C. B. MILLER.
Dec. 6, 1852. 78-2w—14-2m

C. B. MILLER. J. A. SCARBOROUGH.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

WE are just receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, consisting in part as follows, viz: Muslin de Laines, Ginghams, Alpacas, Checked Muslin, Apron Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings, White and Red Flannel, Bed Tickings, Satinetts, Kerseys, Linceys, Umbrellas, Blankets &c &c. Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugars; Clarified and Crushed do.; Rio and Laguyra Coffee; Brandies, Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Whiskeys, Gins, Rum, Tobacco and Snuff; Butter and Cheese; barrels and half barrels Flour; Ginger, Pepper, Spice and Cinnamon; Cups and Saucers; Bags Table Salt; Women's lined and bound Boots and Shoes; Men's sup. Calf-welt Boots; Thick Negro Brogans; Children's Leather and heeled Boots and Shoes; Pot-ware of every description; Spades and Shovels; Manure Forks; Steel Weeding and Grubbing Hoes; Grass and Hemp Rope; Leading Lines; Halter Ropes; Market and Traveling Baskets; Fishing Tackles; Powder and Shot, &c. &c.
C. B. MILLER & CO,
Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 6th, 1852. 78-2w—14-2m

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVING again located myself in Wilmington, I take this method of saying to my friends in the country, as well as in Wilmington, that I stop with Rothwell & McAuslan, where I will at all times be ready to sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this place. I hope my friends will not forget where I stay. H. M. COWAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1852 50-tf

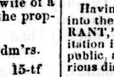
TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have lost the Certificate for Five Shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, and intend to apply, in due time, to the proper authority for a new certificate. JAS. GORDON,
Surviving partner of J. Gordon & Co.
December 28, 1852 17-6t

THE BROTHERS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY,



OR BANKS'S LINE—is prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" *and* "*Douglass*," and a compliment of Tow Boats, to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.
JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
D. & W. M'LAUREN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.
Sept. 24, 1850 3-6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have lost my Certificate for one Share in the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and that application will be made to the Directors of said Company for the renewal thereof. JOHN GREER.
Duplin county, N. C., 21st Dec., 1852. 16-3m

12,000 Acres, or More, Turpentine Land and Mills for Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, Fall Term 1852, will be sold at auction, on Monday, 21st February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in Clinton, upon one and two years credit, with interest after one year, one per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the LANDS AND MILLS of the late George T. Barksdale, known formerly as the Mallett Mills, and the adjoining Lands, lying in Sampson and Bladen counties. Sold in parcels of 200 and upwards to 600 acres or more, to suit purchasers. Bonds and approved sureties required. P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
Dec. 27, 1852. 18-ts

HAVANA CIGARS, IMPORTED.—Just received a fine lot expressly for the retail trade, at the sign of the Turk.
Oct. 15. D. L. BURBANK.

TOBACCO, TOBACCO.—Just received a splendid lot of Tobacco, best in the market. Call at the sign of the Turk. D. L. BURBANK.

LARGE Axles of Superior quality—Suitable for Timber Waggons. Extra Timber Axes; House and Yard Axes, cheap. For sale by J. M. ROBINSON.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, the following tracts of lands and town lots, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1851, and the costs of this advertisement, viz:

Town, Lots.	Situation of Land & Lots	By whom Listed.		
	WILMINGTON DISTRICT.			
1	No. 125, E.	Elvin Artis,	$6	36
1	On Second street	William Blaney,	14	76
1	On Third street	do. for J. Blaney,	6	26
1	Between Surry & Front st.	do. for M. Sargent,	13	92
1	On 3d st. between Church and Nun	Mary Burnett,	10	60
1	Old Brunswick st., No. 7.	James M. Baber,	4	69
1		J. W. Brantley,	9	96
1	Walnut street	Rina Cochran,	17	40
1		Gideon Capps,	6	43
1	On Boundary street	Joseph Craig,	10	25
1	Castle street continued	J. B. Cannady,	6	68
1		Caty Campbell,	3	48
1	On Orange street	James O. Chambers.	9	29
1	Near Dry Pond	T. B Floyd,	4	07
1	Queen street, No. 210	Augustus Frost,	7	69
1	Market street continued	Mrs. Guthrie,	13	01
1	On Third street	Nathan Green,	26	10
1	4th square East of Boundary	D. J. Gilbert for S Wright,	17	40
1	Near Railroad	James Hostler,	8	12
		E. W. Hawkins,	8	01
	Near Railroad	M. M. Holmes,	1	74
1	North side Market street	Wm. M. Harriss,	10	04
1	On Orange street	B. L. Hoskins,	31	32
1	Front street, No. 46	S. P. Ivey,	19	34
1	On Second street	John S. James,	32	94
	do. do. do.	S. E. King,	6	08
1	No. 150, letter A	D. D. King,	20	88
1	Third street, near railroad	Nancy London,	6	96
1	No. 50, B	Polly Locke,	7	10
1	On Princess street	H. Lammerman,	11	03
		Mary Martin,	2	18
1	Mulberry and Sixth sts.	Margaret McLellan,	6	90
1	In Oregon, McRae street.	Donald McRae for Bella Sampson,	6	53
1	On Front street	James T. Morriss,	22	50
1	On Surry street	Mary Morriss.	22	50
1	On Castle street	N. S. McEachern,	2	52
1	Joining J. A. Parker's	J. C. Millis,	6	68
1	On Walnut street	Albert G. Hall,	39	56
1	Near the Newbern road.	Rob't S. McComber,	39	27
1	On Castle street	John McEachern,	4	68
1	On Market street	Alexander May,	17	65
1	Red Cross street	Thos. M. Rogers,	4	24
1	Red Cross and 3d st.	Mariah Stately,	15	23
1	Near Dry Pond	Mariah Stanly,		44
1	Fourth street	Fred. Sullivan,	10	84
1	No. 45, B	Henry Sampson,	6	44
1	Near Dry Pond	R. Sibbett,	5	22
1	East of Old Boundary	Joseph Springs,	4	35
1	On Old Boundary street	Stanton Spooner,	3	20
1	On Mulberry street	Isaac B. Smith,	21	72
1	Between do. and Walnut,	Ann Sellers,	10	86
1	On 5th street	H. B. Shoaler,	4	69
1	On 2nd street	Est. of Wm. Shaw,	24	12
1	On corner Red Cross st.	Peter G. Tilly,	15	13
1	On 2nd street	J. E. Toomer for E Toomer,	6	96
1	McRae street	F. Varian,	4	65
1	On Old Boundary	E. M. Ward,	13	05
1	On Boundary st.	Benj. White,	28	17
1	On 3d street	John Williams,	13	05
1	Orange and Dock sts.	Wm. A. Williams,	88	84
3	California	do.	43	50
Acres	FEDERAL POINT DISTRICT			
350	On Trumpeter's Creek	Stephen Keyes,	2	03
400	Federal Point	Samuel Mints,	1	08
1	do. do.	Lewis Pepper,	3	40
80	do. do.	Wm. C. Tharpe,	1	05
	UPPER SOUND DISTRICT.			
1,000	do. do. do.	Charles Bonham,	5	54
200	do. do. do.	Geo. F. Bowen,	4	76
365	do. do. do.	Eley Potter,	1	62
210	do. do. do.	Param Puckett, sr.,	2	22
100	do. do. do.	Julia A. Trask,	3	61
	MIDDLE SOUND DISTRICT.			
On Clear Run		R. N. Bloodworth,	1	82
25	do. do.	Francis Bill,	2	91
254	Deep Inlet Creek	Bennetta Bryant,	6	17
100	Smith's Mill Creek	Wm. R. Harper,	1	17
180	On the Sound	Micajah T. Kennedy	2	23
350	do. do.	Mary Ann Paga,	14	50
	HOLLY SHELTER DISTRICT.			
400	do. do. do.	Wm. W. Anderson,	1	24
100	do. do. do.	Jacob Rochell,		97
	ROCKY POINT DISTRICT.			
200	On Burgaw	Wm. A. Bloodworth	4	24
150	do. do.	Joseph Bird,	2	49
100	Little Burgaw	John Bradshaw,	1	37
490	On Burgaw	Timothy Croom,	1	08
480	Rocky Point	Wm. J. Hand, sr.,	6	02
100	On Cypress	Cath. Highsmith,	1	68
360	On Big Swaup	David L. Smith,	3	87
	LONG CREEK DISTRICT.			
820	On Morgan's Creek	James Bourdeaux,	10	92
50	On Mill Branch	John R. Harts,		97
200	On Long Creek	George Moore,	1	49
200	do. do.	Jesse Miller,	1	37
208	On Morgan's Creek	Obed Scott,	4	72
94	Riley's Creek	Elias R. Wilson,	2	20
	SOUTH WASHINGTON DIST.			
92	do. do.	Isaac Blanton,		14
94	do. do.	R. M. Bloodworth,	1	10
230	do. do.	Laban Carroll for Wm. Lamb,	1	22
				34
129	do. do.	Hosea Dempsey,		
542	do. do.	Rufus W. Garriss,	1	49
50	do. do.	Wm. S. Henry,		97
180	do. do.	Daniel Kerr,	1	10
50	do. do.	Wm. S. Murray,		97
634	do. do.	John M. Murray,	2	18
24	do. do.	Thos. Murray,	1	76
417	do. do.	James Mills,	5	65
640	do. do.	Catharine Murray,	1	76
300	do. do.	Catharine Mills,	3	33
300	do. do.	Bryant Moore,	1	22
85	do. do.	James T. Ritter,	3	22
100	do. do.	Shadrack Stallings,		43
240	do. do.			
	PINEY WOODS DISTRICT.			
65	On Long Creek	Sarah Ann Rowe,	3	00
248	do. do.	Benj. Rowe,	2	76
233	do. do.	Jesse Walker,	1	59
165	Moore's Creek	Wm. White,	1	76
165	do. do.	Joseph White,	1	51
	CAINTUCK DISTRICT.			
505	do. do.	Arthur Bourdeaux,	11	17
150	do. do.	Francis J. Pridgeon,	1	24
146	do. do.	Hugh Potter,	1	24
	LOWER BLACK RIVER DIST.			
84	do. do.	Griffith Barnhill,	1	17
65	do. do.	Hardy P. Brinson,	1	85
262	do. do.	Wm. Everitt,	1	71
54	do. do.	Sam'l J. Moore,		98
99	do. do.	Wilson E. Moore,	4	61
50	do. do.	Jesse R. Mott,	3	37

OWEN FENNELL,
Late Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, Dec. 15, 1852 [Pr. adv. $74 50] 16-3m

$20 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line.
We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd.
J. H. JERMAN, } Adm'rs.
SETH DAVIS, }
December 6, 1852 15-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of December, 1852, his negro man CÆSAR. Said negro is about 50 years of age, black complexion, and limps slightly when he walks. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Miller or Mr. Pearsall's plantation in Duplin county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or his confinement in the Jail of Duplin county. JOSEPH R. HATCH.
Warsaw, Duplin co., Dec. 28, 1852 17-tf

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.

A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
May 20, 1252. 218-1t—37-tf

SEGARS, SEGARS.—We have now on hand, Segars of the most popular brands, Imported and Domestic, which we are now offering at low prices.
WILKINSON & ESLER.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, where he has purchased direct from the manufactures and Importers, a large stock, carefully selected, which he offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

DRUGS & MEDICINES.—Castor Oil, by the gallon, bottle and dozen; Epsom Salts; Blue Mass; Jalap; Ipecac; Rhubarb; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Haskell & Merrick's and Schifflin & Co's Select Powders; Sago; Arrow Root; Barley; Mace; Ginger; Allspice; Squills; Opium, &c.

CHEMICALS.—200 oz. Sulph. Quinine, "Powers & Weightman;" 20 lbs. Calomel; 6 oz. Sulph. Morphine; 20 lbs. Pro-to Carb. Iron; Act: Lead: Sulph. Zinc; Cit. Iron and Quinine; Tanuin; Valerianate of Iron; Valerianate of Zinc.

PAINTS.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, pure; 5000 lbs. White Lead, extra; 2,000 lbs. White Lead, No. 1; 1,000 Yellow Ochre in Oil; 1,000 Spanish Brown in Oil; 1000 Venetian Red do.; 500 Chrome Green in Oil; Chrome Yellow do.; 100 ground Verdigris; Pummice Stone; Litharge; Umber; Terra de Siene; 1,000 Black Lead in Oil; Linseed Oil; Whale and Sperm Oils; Train Oil; 2,000 boxes assorted Window Glass; 20 reams Sand Paper; Putty; Whiting, Red Lead, &c. &c.

PASTRY & COOKING.—2 gross Yeast Powders; Cr. Tartar; Bi-carb. Soda; Vanilla Beans; Ext's of Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nutmegs, &c., Isinglass; Gelatine; Russian Gelatine, &c.

FANCY ARTICLES.—76 doz. Tooth Brushes, large assortment; 10 dozen Shaving Brushes; 5 doz. Nail Brushes; 1 doz. Comb Brushes; 50 doz. Hair Brushes; 1 doz. Hat Brushes; 1 doz. Cloth Brushes 50 doz. Shaving Soap; 6 doz. Lubben's Extracts, assorted; 2 doz. Ess. Bouquet; 1 doz. Oriental Drops; 12 doz. German Cologne; Bell Cologne, Powder and Puff Boxes; Cold Cream; Lip Salve; Toilet Powder; Tobacco Pouches; Combs; 50 doz. Paint Brushes; Blenders, Fitch Brushes; Spruce Gum; Gum Drops; Andersons. Lemons and Goodwin's Fine Cut Tobacco; 30,000 imported Cigars; Cigar Cases, &c. &c. For sale wholesale and retail by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 23 Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Dysentery. Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.

This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.

Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
S. J. CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 paspsonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover County, N. C, Oct. 10, 1851.—WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfully, &c., J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully, WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
July 23, 1852 47-6m

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Patassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....$5,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

Things in General.

Somehow, the good things of this world hardly seem to be equally divided. A stranger going into one of our large cities of the North, will be struck with the evidences of increasing luxury and extravagance as manifested in elegant residences, costly equipages, and splendid stores. The expenditure of money seems to be much larger than formerly—business is carried on upon a more high-pressure system, and certainly fortunes have been accumulated in several instance. How much of all this is shared by the actual producer? Happening to have some business with a type-founder in Philadelphia, who also employs a large number of printers, we took occasion to enquire the rates of wages—certainty of employment, etc., and found little or no advance in wages, and no greater certainty of employment—perhaps one-third being out of work one-half of their time. The same, or nearly the same, is the case in the iron business, although the price of iron has doubled. Indeed, in no business has the price of labor at all kept pace with the profits of employers.

One of the humbugs of the age is the lecture system. On Saturday night last we went to hear Thackery, the English Novelist, deliver a lecture in Philadelphia, upon Hogarth, the Painter, and upon some English writers of Hogarth's era; and we must say that it was a miserable affair; without critical taste or accumen—a mere medley of personal anecdotes hastily gathered up and thrown loosely together. The delivery was English—that is to say—disagreeable.

Messrs. Herron & Martin, of Philadelphia, talk of starting a swift, light-draught propeller, to run between that City and Wilmington. Mr. H. mentioned the matter to us on Sunday last. We hope the encouragement may be sufficient to warrant the enterprise.

Judge Strange upon the Appointment of Senator.

We find in the Raleigh Standard of the 19th inst., a long and able argument from Hon. Rob't Strange, in favor of the power of the Governor to appoint a Senator to succeed Mr. Mangum. Having been absent from home, this document did not sooner meet our eye—hence our failure to notice it at an earlier day.

Judge Strange takes the ground, that upon the expiration of Mr. Mangum's term on the 3rd of March, there will be such a vacancy in the office of Senator as the Governor will be required to fill; for, although Mr. Mangum's term will expire, the office of Senator from North Carolina will still exist; and there being no incumbent of that office, a vacancy will, of course, happen.

The Judge next shows from various authorities, that the word happen, in the Constitution, is used in the same manner, and with the same meaning as "occur," "take place," etc., and that, therefore, no stress can be laid upon the supposition that the framers of the Constitution selected the word "happen," as expressing any peculiar uncertainty, or as not applicable to a case like the present. Nor is it at all probable that the framers of the government would have made use of language intended to exclude any State, under any circumstances, from its full representation in the Senate of the U. States, which would be the effect of giving to this word the meaning assigned to it by those who contend against the power of the Governor in this case. And it would be less indecent to suppose that the framers of the constitution contemplated and provided for such a contingency as has actually occurred, than to suppose that they either failed to foresee it, or having foreseen it to provide a suitable remedy.

There is nothing in the history of this branch of the constitution, as gathered from the Journals of the Convention that framed it, nor from the precedents upon the point calculated to convey any impression that the failure of the Legislature presented a case of vacancy excluded from the operation of the clause which gives the power of filling it to the Governor. The Journals and the precedents are reviewed at considerable length.

We give in full the closing paragraph, which strengthens the views of the matter already taken in this paper:

"Having thus considered this important question, both upon reason and authority, we would add that it is a maxim in all construction that it should be made *ut res magis valeat quam pereat;* and also that the general purpose of the maker of any instrument should be kept in view. Now if the construction contended for on the other side is admitted, the general purpose of the framers of the Constitution that every State shall have its part in the government, will be partially defeated—that important instrument be to some extent rendered invalid, and a State for a time shorn of some of her rights, without attaining, as far as is seen, any possible good. But the construction for which we contend works no mischief, interferes with nobody's just authority, carries out the general purpose of the framers of the Constitution, and secures to each State an inestimable right—renders that instrument more efficient, and adds one more trophy to the foresight and wisdom of its immortal founders."

Fire.

The Turpentine distillery situated on the west side of the river, nearly opposite Market street, belonging to Mr. Joseph H. Flanner of this town, took fire last night about half past 10 o'clock. The Still and fixtures were entirely consumed, together with a small quantity of Spirits of Turpentine and Rosin. The loss is estimated at about $1,500. No insurance.

Daily Journal, 25th inst.

Daily Mail to Whiteville.

We are pleased to state that a daily mail has been placed on the Wilmington and Manchester Road as far as Whiteville, in Columbus county. We hope the route will soon be extended through to the junction. In fact, we see no good reason why it should not go through now, as there is a daily line of stages running from Whiteville to the eastern terminus of that part of the Southern end of the Road lying in South Carolina. We are very confident that a through mail would be of much convenience to the public along the line. We hope that proper representations have been, or will soon be, laid before the Department at Washington for securing the same.

We have been requested by our Postmaster to state that the mail from Fayetteville via Elizabethtown, now stops at Robinson's, and that all letters, &c., intended for that route, as well as for Whiteville, will have to be in the Post Office by 9 o'clock, P. M., as the mail by the Wilmington and Manchester Road is closed at that hour. The same mail is due here at 10 P. M.

From Mexico.—Flight of President Arista.

An arrival at N. Orleans on the 24th, brings dates from the City of Mexico to the 12th, from which it appears that Gen. Arista has resigned the Presidency of the Republic, and fled from the City for personal safety—his troops had been completely routed. A temporary government has been established by Cevallas, President of the Supreme Court. Its existence was, however, by no means certain. The revolutionists were gathering strength daily, and had become so formidable that their progress could not be checked.

☞The Clock Factory belonging to Mr. Brown in Bristol, Conn., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th inst. Loss $40,000; insured for $30,000.

Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company.

The annual reports of the President and Directors of this company, and L. J. Flemming, Esq., Resident Engineer, are before us, and are well written and valuable documents. The demands upon our space prevent our laying them before our readers to-day, but we will publish them, or such extracts from them as may seem most important, at an early period.—The official report of the proceedings of the convention has not yet been handed in, but we give the most important items in another column.

The affairs of the company appear to be progressing satisfactorily, and the fortunate circumstance of the whole amount of iron for the road having been secured at prices little if anything above half the present rates, offers security to the purchaser of bonds which, it is believed, will enable the $200,000 of bonds authorized and still remaining unsold to be disposed of on favorable terms. The work at the Pee Dee River has been retarded by the unusually high state of the water, but is under the supervision of an efficient superintendent, and will be vigorously pushed forward. The laying of the track on the Western end of the road has been delayed by the failure of the South Carolina Railroad to deliver the iron as rapidly as it should have been done. It is believed, however, that by the first of July next the amount of staging between the track on the eastern and western ends of the road will have been reduced to forty miles, when it is reasonable to suppose a large portion of the through travel will take this route in preference to going to sea on the boats.

Among the most important recommendations contained in Mr. Fleming's report, is that with regard to a line to the Coal fields in this State by means of a branch from the Manchester Road at a point 30 miles from Wilmington, intended to connect at Fayetteville with the projected road from that place to the Deep River Mines. We subjoin the portion of the report having reference to this subject, which will fully explain itself, merely remarking here, that it is believed that the people of our sister town of Fayetteville will cordially co-operate in the project. James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville, who was present last night, and invited to take a seat in the Convention, although, of course, he could not undertake to pledge the people of his town, still had no hesitation in expressing his opinion to the above effect.

Mr. Fleming concludes his report as follows:

I cannot close this Report without calling your attention to a route for a Branch of your Road, which I consider worthy of consideration, and as offering extraordinary inducements for its construction. It is known that recent examinations and discoveries by scientific and capable men, have resulted in establishing, almost beyond doubt, the high value, superior quality, and almost inexhaustible quantity of Coal on the Deep River and its tributaries. The transportation of Coal by Railway, even for a much greater distance, and under more unfavorable circumstances, is now a settled question; and there are but few Coal fields in our country which are not connected with market by Railway.

At the late session of the Legislature of North Carolina, a Charter was granted for the construction of a Railroad from Fayetteville to these Coal fields; and measures will soon be adopted for its construction. An examination of the map with a view to the selection of a route for a Railway from the Sea-Board to the Coal fields, will point out the Ridge route on the Western side of the Cape Fear River, *and passing through or near Fayetteville*, as the shortest and best *natural route*; and your Road occupies this route for a distance of about 30 miles, and the remaining distance of 50 miles or less, to a connection with the proposed Road from Fayetteville, will pass over an almost unbroken ridge between the waters of the Cape Fear and Lumber Rivers. On your Road, this traffic would only encounter maximum grades of 15 feet per mile, and it is believed these grades may be extended to the Mines.

These Coal fields *cannot be reached by any other route within the same distance,* and by no other route can as light grades be used.* In addition to this, the terminal arrangements, with a water front of nearly 1½ miles in length, on which, at a small cost, wharves can be constructed to water of sufficient depth for the largest class of vessels which can enter this port, render it peculiarly adapted to this species of traffic. While the construction of this work, from the inexhaustible quantity of Coal supposed to be in the mines, will not damage other works already projected and commenced, it will add materially to the resources and receipts of your Company, on a comparatively unproductive portion of the Road, and unite by the indissoluble tie of mutual interest, the largest and most prosperous towns in North Carolina.

STATEMENT of the comparative distances from Norfolk, Charleston, and Wilmington to the Coal Fields of North Carolina:

From Charleston via North Eastern and Cheraw and Darlington Railroads,	205 miles.
From Norfolk via Seaboard and Roanoke and Gaston and Raleigh Railroads,	203 do.
From Wilmington via Fayetteville,	130 do.

The Mixed Standard.

The extreme scarcity of silver change, and the difficulty of obtaining it for the purposes of business, has attracted considerable attention to our mixed standard of gold and silver, and the fluctuations which the greater or less supply of the two metals has occasioned in their respective intrinsic values. For many years immediately succeeding the adoption of our present standard, the supply of silver had been considerably in excess of that of gold—so much so, that the latter metal had relatively appreciated something like nine and a quarter per cent. in value—the English sovereign, which originally was counted at $4 40 or $4 44, having risen to be worth $4 84; the first some, however, being still recognized as the nominal par of exchange, causing the *apparent* difference of exchange in favor of England. The recent discovery of the California and Australian gold mines has, to some extent, changed the current, and promises to bring back the former state of things, while in the mean time our standards have been adjusted to suit the recently existing state of affairs. As matters now stand, silver of the same denomination is fully two, if not three per cent. in excess of the value of gold, and has, of course, ceased to circulate on even terms,—almost the only silver now circulating in the Northern cities being Mexican, or U. S. quarters and eighths of a dollar, very much reduced in weight by wear, or else three cent pieces which are intrinsically below their nominal value. While recently North, we could with difficulty obtain halves or quarters, while three cent pieces, or Mexican or Spanish twelve-and-a-half cent pieces were quite plenty, and could be obtained with ease, simply on account of their intrinsic value being rather below than above the relative value of gold. If we pretend to keep up a mixed currency at all—or even to keep sufficient silver in circulation for the purposes of small change, it must be by adapting its value to the circumstances of the case, and by making it worth no more than its commercial value, put it out of the way of speculation.

Ole Bull's Concert.

We need hardly bespeak a full attendance at the Theatre this (Friday) evening at the Concert of the great Norwegian, as unquestionably everybody will go that possibly can. As a performer, he stands unrivalled since Paginini, and with the assistance of Strakosch and Madame Amalia Strakosch will present a bill of attractions seldom, if ever equalled, at least in this place. We pretend to no knowledge of music, but judge of the quality of Ole Bull's, from the effect we have seen it produce upon large and critical audiences at different times and places.

☞The Rhode Island Senate refused, on the 21st inst., to join the House in the election of U. S. Senator, and no Senator will be elected the present session.

A Good Pen.

Our worthy and judicious friends and fellow-citizens, Messrs. Brown & Anderson, Jewellers, have presented to the Journal office, a gold pen, with a silver case, really worthy of an editorial notice. It is one of Adam Wm. Rapp's Patent Gold Niche Pens, for which these gentlemen are agents; and we can say from actual trial, that it is truly a valuable addition to an Editor's writing apparatus, gliding over the paper as smoothly as a quill. We shall be happy to employ it in giving receipts to our old friends for the various amounts due us, or in placing the names of new ones upon our list—either Daily or Weekly. We are not yet done taking in names, and will still be happy to accommodate as many more of the same sort as a generous public may deem merited by the exertions we have made to promote its interests for over eight years past. Come on, gentlemen.

The Ericsson Engine.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer says that "the alleged discoverer of this great improvement is a foreigner, and he commands the plaudits and capital of the country—while a native, who invented the identical same thing, for want of capital was compelled to relinquish the invention, for another, a stranger, to reap the harvest of his toils. A man by the name of Pronty, born and raised in the city of Richmond, learned the gunsmith's business in the armory, removed to Augusta, Georgia, where he constructed and put into operation the very engine about which there is at present so much noise. His machine was publicly exhibited at the Bell Tavern in Richmond, in 1832, at which date a patent was obtained, and an engine was constructed in Augusta, Georgia, which drove a pair of mill-stones; but for want of capital the contrivance was temporarily made and had to be abandoned."

☞The Merchants of Baltimore, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade, have established a "Southern and Western Reading Room," for the comfort and convenience of Southern and Western Merchants, their friends and others. The room is located on Market street, at Adams & Co's building, and is furnished in the handsomest style. It is to be the general resort of city and country Merchants, and Merchants from abroad.

☞The Steamer Cherokee arrived at New Orleans on the 20th instant, with five days later news from Havana. Her news is unimportant. The small pox was raging to a fearful extent. Business was steady, but not active.

CONGRESS.—The Senate on the 21st was in secret session on the nomination of Mr. Badger. The confirmation was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Underwood and Fitzpatrick, on the ground of non-residence. No vote was taken.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 26, 1853.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, convened in this place to-day at 11½ o'clock, A. M. On motion of Gen. Harllee, Dr. J. D. Bellamy was chosen President, and John M'Rae, Jr., and A. L. Price appointed Secretaries. On motion of Gen. Harllee, President of the Road, the Secretaries were appointed a committee to examine proxies, and report the number of shares of Stock represented. The committee having discharged the duty imposed upon them, reported 3.771 shares represented in person and by proxy, 2,000 shares by S. D. Wallace, Esq., as proxy for the State of North Carolina, 1,000 shares by Gen. Alexander M'Rae for the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company, and 1,000 shares by John Dawson, Esq., Magistrate of Police for the town of Wilmington, making in all 7,771 shares, which being a majority of the stock of said Company, the Convention proceeded to business.

Gen. Harllee, President of the Road, presented his annual report, together with the report of L. J. Fleming, Esq., Resident Engineer of said Company. The reading of the reports having been dispensed with, G. R. French, Esq., chairman of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, read the report of said committee.

On motion of Gen. Harllee, a committee of seven was appointed by the President, consisting of Messrs. S. D. Wallace, M. Costin, John M. Timmons, Dr. R. Harllee, J. A. Mays, John Dawson, and Gen. Alex. M'Rae, to examine the several reports alluded to above, and report their deliberations to the Convention.

On motion of Gen. A. Mc'Rae, the Convention adjourned, to meet again at the Court House this evening at 7 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK.

The convention met at the Court House agreeably to adjournment. The minutes of the forenoon were read and approved. The committee of seven, to whom were referred the annual reports of the officers of the Company, submitted through Gen. Alex. McRae, their chairman, a report of their deliberations, accompanied with a series of resolutions.

On motion of Col. John McRae, the report was received, and the resolutions taken up separately, discussed at length, and passed unanimously.

Jas. Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville, was invited to a seat in the Convention.

On motion of John M. Timmons, Esq.,

Resolved, That a committee of seven, one each from the Districts of Sumpter, Darlington and Marion; and one each from the counties of Columbus and Brunswick, and two from the town of Wilmington, be appointed for the purpose of nominating officers for the Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Company for the ensuing year.

Whereupon, the President appointed the following gentlemen said committee—viz: Dr. John A. Mayes, for Sumter District; John M. Timmons, Esq., for Darlington District; Dr. R. Harllee, for Marion District; Augustus Smith, Esq., for Columbus county; Jas. R. Grist, Esq., for Brunswick county; and O. G. Parsley, Esq., and Gen. Alex. McRae, for the town of Wilmington.

On motion, the Convention adjourned 'till 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Jan. 20th, 1853.

MR. FULTON:—I must ask you the favor to be allowed to say to the farmers of Duplin and the adjoining counties, that the following Hogs were all raised and fatted by myself, and if they beat me, *I will try again.* I killed and weighed on Tuesday last, in the presence of some of our best Duplin farmers, the following shoats, and they are generally thought to be pretty good—viz:

1	Hog.	26 months	old, weighed	642	pounds.
1	do.	25 do.	do. do.	572	do.
1	do.	23 do.	do. do.	558	do.
1	do.	23 do.	do. do.	552	do.
1	do.	24 do	do. do.	518	do.
1	do.	35 do.	do. do.	465	do.
1	do.	36 do.	do. do.	435	do.
				3742	do.

The average being 27¼ months, and the average weight being 534 4-7.

Very truly, yours &c., D. C. MOORE.

Later and Interesting from Chili—Threatened Blockade of Valparaiso.

By advices from Callao to the 26th ult., (says the Baltimore Sun) we notice that there is trouble between the American Consul at Valparaiso and the official authorities there, relative to the unjust arrest, under circumstances of peculiar hardship, it is said, of an American citizen named Stewart, a Baltimorean. No particulars are given, but private letters of the latest dates intimate that the matter would be amicably adjusted. Nevertheless, a blockade of the port was talked of as a not improbable event, in case the authorities refused to do what was right. The frigate St. Lawrence was daily expected.

Politically, all is quiet. Commerce is brisk, and internal improvements being easily made.

A committee of lawyers has been appointed to revise the legal code of the country.

The Government has modified the law relating to the introduction of tobacco, so far as relates to that description used for chewing and smoking in pipes; the duty now is to be 25 per cent upon its value.

Report of the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.

This official report of Hon. Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress under date of the 15th inst., sets out as usual with tabular statements in detail of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the government the previous fiscal year, with estimates for the current and next succeeding years. The substance of these is then given as follows:

By the last annual report from this Department the estimated total receipts and means from all sources for the year ending 30th June, 1852, were $62,411,645 68. The estimated total expenditures for the same period were $50,952 909 59; leaving an estimated unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July last, of $11.458,743 09.

The actual balance in the Treasury at that date was	$14,632,136 27
From which deduct the balance of appropriations already made for the same fiscal year, undrawn, but subject to draft, on the 1st of July last, of	6,108,315 48
To the payment of which the actual balance in the Treasury on that date of $14,632,135 37 was liable, and the actual *unappropriated* balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July last was	8,523.820 89

The estimated receipts for the current fiscal year as submitted in December, 1851, were $51,800,000. The actual receipts so far as returns have been received for the five months ending the 30th November, being $22.220,299 20, indicate the then estimates of receipts to have been nearly correct.

The then estimated expenditures as submitted to Congress for the current fiscal year were $42.892,-299 19, and the unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1858, provided no additional appropriations beyond the estimates then submitted should be made by Congress, was estimated at $20,366,443. Congress, however, in its appropriations exceeded the estimates submitted by this Department, (including provision for any deficiency in the income of the Post-Office in consequence of the reduction in the rates of postage,) about ten millions of dollars.

The actual expenditures for the current fiscal year, as appropriated and authorized by Congress, (exclusive of the sum to be applied to the redemption of the public debt,) thereto, amounted to $53,-360,579 09, in place of $42,892.299 19, as estimated by the Department; and the balance in the Treasury at the end of the current fiscal year is estimated at $5.372,079 51, after allowing the sum of $7,199.479 77 as applicable to the redemption of the public debt.

This, however, it must be observed, is the *unappropriated* and not the actual balance which will be in the Treasury at the date specified. The actual balance undrawn at that date, provided Congress creates no unexpected demands upon the Treasury to be liquidated prior to July next, may be estimated at about $10,000,000, after having redeemed during the year more than $7,000,000 of the debt.

For the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1854, the total receipts are estimated at $51,200,-000, which, with the estimated balance in the treasury on the 1st of July next, will give as the estimated total means for the year the sum of $56,-572,079 51.

The estimated total expenditures for that period are $46,203,753 60, leaving an estimated unappropriated balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1854, of $10,368.325 91, without other deduction from the available means of the year towards the reduction of the public debt, except the sum $586,631 for the purchase from the land fund of the loan of 1847.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on the 20th November, 1851, was $62,560,395 26, exclusive of the stock authorized to be delivered to Texas by act of Congress of 9th September, 1850, amounting to $10,000,000; of which $5,000,000 of certificates were ready and awaiting the demand of that State at the date of my last annual report; that amount has since been delivered to the authorized agent of the State of Texas; thus increasing the aggregate registered debt to $67,560,395 26. The following reductions have been made since the last annual exhibit of the public debt, up to the 1st January:

On account of the debt of the District cities..		$60,000 00
On account of the old funded & unfunded debt.		2,143 39
On account of the loan of 1843		1,711,400 00
On account of the loan of 1846		9 74
Do. do.	1847	650,100 00
Do. do.	1848	5,000 00
Treasury notes paid in specie, or rec'd as such.		50 00
Making a total of		$2,428,703 13

The public debt on the 1st January, 1853, was $65,131,692 13, exclusive of the remaining $5,000,-000 deliverable to Texas under the act of 9th September, 1850, when the provisions of that law are fully complied with.

Since the above date an additional amount of the public debt has been redeemed to the extent of about $250,000.

The importations of foreign merchandise for the fiscal year ending 30th June last, amounted to $207,109,738

The exports for the same period were, of domestic merchandise...$154,930,447
Foreign merchandise re-exported... 12,037,043

Total exports $166,967,490
The imports of specie, during same period, were $5,503,544
And the exports of the same 42,674,135

In tobacco, the exports show an increase in quantity of 41,152 hogsheads, and of value of $812,032, having been in 1851, 95,945 hhds., valued at $9,-219.251; 1852, 137,097 hhds., valued at $10,031,283.

The exports of rice were 119,733 tierces, valued at $2,470,029—being an increase in quantity of 14,-143 tierces, and of value $209,102, as compared with the previous year.

The exports of breadstuffs and provisions amounted to $25,856.337, being an increase of $3,907,686.

The aggregate exports of domestic merchandise show a decrease as compared with the previous year of $24,349,585.

The exports of specie show an increase of $13,201,-383, and an excess of exportation over importation of $37,170,591.

We called attention, last week, to the card of Messrs. Rankin & Martin, of Wilmington, but accidentally omitted to insert the card. It will now be found in another column.

Speaking of Wilmington reminds us of an idea that we have entertained for some time; and that is, that there are many articles of merchandize that might be bought by our merchants to much better advantage in Wilmington than in any other market accessible to them. The roundabout way of obtaining goods from there has heretofore been an obstacle that will be removed by the construction of the Weldon and Gaston link of Railroad. The articles that could be bought cheaper there are all those imported from the West India Islands, many of which are first landed in Wilmington and then reshipped to northern ports. A gentleman engaged in the Commission and Forwarding business in Wilmington informed us that he frequently received such goods as sugar, molasses, salt, &c., from the West Indies, reshipped it to Baltimore and other places, and afterwards received and forwarded the same goods for merchants in the interior, who had purchased them further north. Of course the articles might have been purchased cheaper in Wilmington, by, at least, the freight and Commission accruing on their various transportations.

It is worth while for merchants in this section to think of these things and try the experiment of trading to Wilmington for groceries.—*Warrenton News.*

WELDON AND GASTON RAILROAD.—It is stated that the railroad between Weldon and Gaston, N. C., will certainly be in running order by the 22d of February. There are now between 450 and 500 men employed on the road, which is all graded, the iron being also ready for laying on the track.

SMALL NOTES IN ALABAMA.—A law imposing a penalty of $50 upon any persons circulating bills under $5 of any bank out of the State, went into operation on Monday, in Alabama.

MILITARY VISIT.—The admirable infantry corps of Law Grays, Capt. Richard France, is about completing the arrangements for the visit to Charleston, S. C., leaving here on the evening of 18th February, in one of the bay line steamers for Norfolk, thence by way of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad to Weldon, &c. They will be accompanied by Volland's full band of 18 or 20 instruments, and arriving in Charleston on the 21st, be received by the military brigade, Gen. Cruikshank, and participate in the celebration of Washington's birth-day. The Charleston folks may expect to see a tall company and hear very fine music. The corps will muster forty-five muskets and seven commissioned officers.

Baltimore Sun.

Hon. W. A. Graham, of N. C., on Thursday evening, delivered a lecture before the New York Historical Society in aid of the funds for the erection of a new building for their accommodation.

[illegible] Fellow-Citizens.

The Executive Friends [illegible]ington have requested me to give notice to their fellow-citizens, that a meeting will be held on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, to commence on Tuesday Evening, Feb. 1st, and to be continued for several nights, at which the subject of establishing a Mariners' Church and a Mariners' Home in the town of Wilmington, will be presented to them. Addresses will be delivered by Joshua G. Wright, Wm. A. Wright, Robert Strange, Jr., George Davis, Ed. Cantwell, E. W. Hall, O. P. Meares, Esqrs., Rev. Mr. Greer, Rev. Mr. Jorden, Rev. J. H. Brent, and others.

We learn that the Rev. Wm. J. Langdon, the Agent of the Society, met with great success in Raleigh, in his efforts to advance the interest of this benevolent enterprize. We think the cause will be approved and sustained by the citizens of this town, as well as in other places where he may operate. The Society was incorporated at the last session of the Legislature, and by its Charter all denominational influences are excluded. We hope, therefore, that all will unite in the work.

It greatly promotes the interests of trade, for seamen to be under a moral or religious influence. Every merchant and sea-captain is so well aware of this, that it is quite useless to press this point. Those who are disposed to lead a correct life on shore, are exposed to stong temptations—temptations almost irresistible, under the present system. In a sailors' home they would have set before them the examples of temperance and order, and be cared for with that frendly hospitality and kindness to which they are entitled, for an honest and moderate remuneration, and thus escape the fangs of the "land sharks," ever ready to make them their prey.

There are consideration of still higher import, that appeal to the hearts of the philanthropist and christian. With such the desire must ever abide to put our hardy fellow-citizens in the right way for the enjoyment of "the life that now is and that which is to come." Those who constitute a powerful arm of defence in war, and are absolutely essential to national prosperity in time of peace, should be elevated to the standard and the estimation enjoyed by the best citizens of the Republic. We know this class of our citizens well—there is intelligence, and patriotism and heart among them.—*Commercial 27th.*

The Florida Indians.

On Wednesday the President of the United States sent the following communication to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I have the honor herewith to transmit a report from the Secretary of the Interior, from which it appears that the efforts of that Department to induce the Indians remaining in Florida to imigrate to the country assigned to their tribe west of the Mississippi have been entirely unsuccessful. The only alternative that now remains is either to compel them by force to comply with the treaty made with the tribe in May, 1852 by which they agreed to imigrate within three years from that date, or to allow the arrangement made with them in 1842, referred to in the Secretary's report, by which they were to remain in the tempory occupancy of a portion of the peninsulo until the Government should see fit to remove them, to continue.

It cannot be denied that the withholding of so large a portion of her territory from settlement is a serious injury to the State of Florida; and although ever since the arrangement above referred to, the Indians have manifested a desire to remain at peace with the whites the presence of a people who may at any time and upon any real or fancied provocation, be driven to acts of hostility, is a source of constant anxiety and alarm to the inhabitants on that border.

There can be no doubt, also, that the welfare of the Indians would be promoted by their removal from a territory where frequent collisions between them and their more powerful neighbors are daily becoming more inevitable.

On the other hand, there is every reason to believe that any manifestations of a design to remove them by force, or to take possession of the territory allotted to them, would be immediately retaliated by acts of cruelty on the defenceless inhabitants.

The number of Indians now remaining in the State is, it is true, very inconsiderable, (not exceeding, it is believed, five hundred,) but owing to the great extent of the country occupied by them, and its adaption to their peculiar mode of warfare, a force very disproportioned to their numbers would be necessary to capture or expel them, or even protect the white settlements from their incursions. The military force now stationed in that State would be inadequate to these objects; and if it should be determined to enforce their removal or to survey the territory allotted to them, some addition to it would be necessary, as the Government has but a small force available for that service. Additional appropriations for the support of the army would also, in that event be necessary.

For these reasons I have deemed it proper to submit the whole matter to Congress for such action as they may deem best. MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1853.

PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.—Mr. Gwinn's grand *projet* for 5,115 miles of rail road westward is as follows:

	Miles.
From San Francisco, via Fulton, in Arkansas, to Memphis	2,000
St. Louis branch from a point on main trunk, 35 miles south of Santa Fe, to St. Louis	915
Dubuque branch from a point on St. Louis branch, where it intersects Arkansas river, to Dubuque	610
Texas branch from source of Red river, on southern bend of main trunk, to source of Colorado river, thence to Matagorda bay, on the gulf	532
New Orleans route from Fulton to New Orleans	405
Oregon branch from San Francisco to Fort Nisqually, in Oregon	650
Total length of rail road to be constructed	5,115

The means proposed to construct this railway and branches, is a grant from Congress of public land to the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, California, and an appropriation for the construction of the road through the Territories, of an aggregate quantity of 152,400 square miles, or 97,536,000 acres; and this appropriation is to meet the expenses of a Pacific railway and branches of 4,400 miles, because from the aggregate length of 5,115 miles, is to be deducted the Texas branch, inasmuch as the Government of the United States has no public lands to grant within the limits of that State.

☞We copy the following sensible remarks from the "People's Paper," printed in New York:

DANGERS OF OUR BANKING SYSTEM.—Every man of ordinary observation must have noticed the alarming increase of new banks all over this broad Union of States within the past year. There is danger ahead. And it becomes wise men to look the evil full in the face. Under the general banking law of the State of N. York, any person who is in possession of State stocks or bonds and mortgages on real estate, can open a bank and issue bills. Many of the other States of the Union allow the issue of bills on a basis even less secure than this. Not only State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate, but railroad stocks, the stocks of various incorporated companies, etc., are taken as a basis for banking. The consequence of this is to enhance the price of these kinds of security far beyond the actual value, simply because they can be used as a basis for banking purposes. Now, it requires no extraordinary foresight to see what must be the eventful result of this state of things. A general crash must come sooner or later, that will involve the whole country in the general disaster.—Prices of real estate, imaginary village lots, apocryphal stocks, and all sorts of speculating unctions, are now up to the highest point. But the whole rests on a fictitious basis that is liable to explode at any moment. Another evil effect of this unhealthy increase of prices, is to drain the city of its precious metals to pay for the goods we buy from abroad, leaving our banks worse and worse off every year. These facts should warn the people of this country to pause in their mad career of speculation, which now threatens to engulf us.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the Senate, to-day Mr. Soule commenced upon Mr. Cass's resolutions. The galleries were crowded with spectators.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1853.

Nothing of interest was done in Congress to-day. The House was occupied in debating the propriety of meeting at eleven o'clock in the morning, in future.

The Post Office at White Marsh, Columbus county, N. C., has been discontinued.

Perrin Busbee, Esq., has been appointed Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court.

The Small Pox is raging to an alarming extent at Marshallsville, Ga. The South-Western Railroad Company give notice to the public that they have suspended communication with the place in order to allay the apprehensions of travelers.

Lord Palmerston on the Island of Cuba.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 17, 1851.

My Lord: With reference to the satisfaction expressed by the Spanish government at the orders given to her Majesty's cruisers to prevent any band of adventurers, of any nation, from landing in Cuba to excite or to join insurrection, I have to instruct your lordship to say to the Spanish government, that the best way in which it could make its acknowledgments for this measure on the part of her Majesty's government, would be punctually fulfilling the treaty engagements of the Spanish crown against the slave trade, and by rigidly enforcing the laws of Spain on that subject.

During the last fourteen or fifteen years those treaty engagements have been flagrantly violated, and those laws have been systematically and notoriously broken through in Cuba and Porto Rico. It must be manifest and plain, however, to the commonest understanding, that these violations of treaty, and these branches of law, would not and could not have happened if the government of Madrid had been determined to prevent them.

That which has happened in regard to the slave trade in Brazil is a parallel case.

For a long course of years the slave trade was carried on in Brazil to an enormous extent. The Brazillian government always met the representations of the British Government by assurances and declarations; but the slave trade continued without check. At last, in the summer of 1850, circumstances induced the Brazillian government to set to work in earnest to fulfil the treaty engagements of the Brazillian crown, and to enforce the laws of the Brazillian empire; and as soon as the will to do so existed, the way to do so was found, and in the short space of a few months results were, with the greatest ease, accomplished, which, for a long course of years, had been represented as utterly impossible.

A similar result would take place in Cuba and Porto Rico, if a similar course were pursued by the Spanish Government; and her Majesty's government cannot but entertain a hope that the cabinet of Madrid will at last awaken to a due sense of its duties and obligations, and will put an end to a system of crime and piracy which is a stain on the Spanish character, and on the honor of the Spanish crown. I have to desire that your lordship will give a copy of this despatch to the Spanish Minister. I am, &c.,

(Signed.) PALMERSTON.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Howden.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 20, 1851.

My lord—I have received your lordship's despatch of the 1st inst., transmitting a copy of a note which you had received from M. de Miraflores in reply to your note of the 26th ultimo, recommending, on behalf of your Majesty's government, that the Government of Spain should follow the example set by New Granada, in declaring the total abolition of slavery in that republic.

With reference to that passage in M. Miraflores's note in which he states that the Spanish Government cannot understand how her Majesty's government can seriously recommend a measure which would prove very injurious to the natives of Cuba, when they also recommend that the Spanish Government should conciliate the affection of those Cubans: I have to instruct your lordship to observe to M. de Miraflores that the slaves of Cuba form a large portion, and by no means an unimportant one, of the population of Cuba, and that any steps taken to provide for their emancipation would, therefore, as far as the black population is concerned, be quite in unison with the recommendation made by her Majesty's Government, that measures should be adopted for contenting the people of Cuba, with a view to secure the connection between that Island and the Spanish crown; and, it must be evident, that if the negro population of Cuba were rendered free, that fact would create a most powerful element of resistance to any scheme for annexing Cuba to the United States, where slavery still exists.

With regard to the bearing which negro emancipation would have on the interest of the white proprietors, it may safely be affirmed that free labor costs less than slave labor, and it is indisputable that a free and contented peasantry are safer neighbors for the wealthy classes above them than ill-treated and resentful slaves; and that slaves must, from the nature of things, be more or less ill-treated is a truth which belongs to the inherent principles of human nature, and is quite as inevitable as the resentment, however suppressed it may be, which is the consequence of ill-treatment.

It does not seem, therefore, that the communications which you were instructed to make, of the measures which had been adopted by the government and parliament of New Granada, can justly be deemed as at all at variance with the friendly sentiments felt and expressed by her Majesty's government towards Spain with relation to the affairs of Cuba.

I am, &c. (Signed,) PALMERSTON.

The New York Express dislikes Gen. Cass' speech and his resolutions. This is not strange. These contain doctrines far too American for the class of politicians to which the Express belongs. Name a single annexation measure that has been proposed which this school has not *opposed*. Louisiana, Texas and California they have opposed; and one of this school, who happens to be one of the cabinet, even now, after we have got New Mexico, actually advises us to *abandon it!* Now, is it possible for the Express, and such minds as these, to like the old American, revolutionary, democratic *ring* of these resolutions and the speech of Gen. Cass? Is it strange at all that they abuse the gallant and glorious veteran who has made it?

This is the beginning of the Express's comments:

'He wishes to introduce a new legislative code for the country, founded upon the Monroe doctrine, and to give notice, in the name of the United States, to 'all the world and the rest of mankind,' by an act of Congress, that

'No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
The whole boundless continent is ours.'"

This couplet is not to be found in the General's speech; but probably the Express thinks it does well enough to hang its diatribe on. Let the Express continue its opposition to the ideas of this speech.—It is of the same sort with the matter in Mr. Fillmore's message about Cuba. The public opinion of this nation will take care of these great ideas. Those who heretofore have opposed annexation will oppose it still, while the great and noble party which has created American institutions and laws will go quietly on in the path of American progress.

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.—The Boston Traveler is indebted to a mercantile house in that city for the following extract from a letter, just received from St. Petersburgh, and dated the 21st of December:

"There is a report that the plague has entered Russia, and is prevalent at Astrachan and another place. The Emperor

From the New York Mirror.

Master Benjamin Pierce.

O'er all of mortal state,
The lowly and the great,
Death holds his sceptre of appointed power;
Nor wealth, nor rank nor pride
Behind their masks can hide,
Nor 'scape, at length, the inevitable hour!

Done with this "vale of tears,"
The old man ripe with years,
Is clapped and sheaved like golden harvest grain;
The child with budding bloom,
That, smiling, mocks the tomb,
From parent stems is rudely rent in twain.

"Why is it thus?" one cries
And wisdom's voice replies
"God wills it thus in his good providence:"
Alone, God knoweth best
What time the sickle prest
Will serve our state, if not our mortal sense.

O you, whom sorrow late
And grief, have made their mate,
Feel this, that Death is God's own reaper brave,
And you shall see your boy,
Immortal in his joy,
Beyond and far—O, far above the grave.

The shadow on your hearth
His spirit, flown from earth,
Has left, to show "what shadows we pursue;"
His soul, and life, and light,
O'er time and sorrow's night,
Walk heav'n's fair fields and pastures ever new.

From thence, in glory falls
His voice, and mom'ry's halls
In radiance lose the shade of sorrow's gloom;
And mortal hearts—elate—
To an immortal state,
Behold their bow of promise through the tomb.

C. D. S.

I extract the following ingenious trick from the New York Star. It was practised about twelve days since upon the famous house of the Stewarts, in New York, and is worthy of publication:

About a year since, a well-dressed lady called in before and selected a shawl, the price of which was $300.

She handed out a thousand dollar bill which the clerk questioned. She took it back and appeared quite indignant when on reflection, she handed over a small and genuine note on the same bank, and insisted that it be taken to a bank. This was done and announced to be a genuine one. The lady then put in her purse, shaking her pretty head ominously as the clerk, who had dared to insinuate that her money was not good. She started to go out, the poor clerk making all sorts of apologies. But after reflection she returned—the shawl pleased her—it was so beautiful—she would not let her excited feelings decide of an article that pleased her so well. She agreed to take the shawl, and had it put up.

The smiling clerk had it wrapped up in a jiffy. She took out a thousand dollar bill on the same bank. The clerk thought it was the same, and gave her $400 in change, and the fair one left the store with the shawl and the change. On making a deposit in the afternoon, however they found that the bill was a straight out counterfeit. The lady had shifted the good and bad notes to suit her purposes, coolly leaving the bad ones in the hands of the Stewarts, carrying off their $400 of good money and their beautiful shawl. A few weeks since the same trick was again played on the same house, the only difference being that the lady on the occasion took two $700 shawls, left two counterfeit thousand dollar notes, and received back $1400 in good cash in change.

A correspondent suggests that Mr Vanderbilt had appropriate a few thousand dollars intended for pleasure excursion to the relief of the widows and orphans of the California passengers who were left to perish on the Isthmus and at San Juan del Sud—passengers per steamer North America, Monumental City, and more particularly the Northern Light, of the 5th of May last.

MARRIAGE IN GERMANY.—A German correspondent of the Boston Journal gives the following as one of the curiosities of German law:

The German law requires that a man who wishes to get married should produce a certificate of baptism, of birth, and also proof of the possession of sufficient property to sustain a family. Of course, a man who desires to take to himself a helpmate is often unable to do all that is exacted by the authorities, and the consequence is that, in thousands of instances you will find a man and woman living together with children whose marriage has never been legalized. But it is understood here that a family, consisting of a wife and children, is not permited to exist in the city of New York without producing satisfactory proof that the woman is the wife of the man who accompanies her. Consequently, when these people wish to emigrate, they just go to the American consul and get married."

"Five years ago, this day," says a writer in Fraser's Magazine, "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was three years in arrear of rent in the parish of St. James and could not pay his tailor's or his upholster's or some merchant's bill, or meet one-half of his engagements in the city or at the West End."

MISS. SWISSHELM'S OPINION OF OLE BULL.—In her Saturday Visitor we find it. The lady says:—"We rode sixteen miles of a ride through mud and rain to hear one-half of Ole Bull's last concert in our town, and feel that it was very well worth the trouble. I know now what the violin was made for, and what the great Norwegian magician turns people's souls and wins their hearts. The delicacy with which he touches the string appears superhuman, and his face is so radiant, and good-humoured, and homelike that one loves to look at him almost as much as to listen. We rejoice that he becomes a citizen of our State, and predict that the energy which draws thunder from those violin strings will make a considerable amount of wilderness blossom as the rose. Well, we would like to move out to 'little Potter,' and settle down where we could eat apples with him of long winter evenings, and hear the wind sighing through the pines as an accompaniment to his violin, and the merry voices of young and old in old-fashioned country dancing and rail spitting parties, with wood fires and candlelights, and the bark on the low walls for torches."

FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AN ACRE.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, refering to the statement that a piece of land in London had been sold at the rate of $4,000,000 an acre, thus shows that a higher price has been lately obtained in New York.

"The lot on the corner of Broadway and Fulton street was leased at auction last week for $13,500 per annum, which is the interest at 7 per cent, on $207,142 00, or at the rate of 34,093,984 82 an acre, the lot being 29 by 76 feet, or at a very common rate of interest in London, says 3½ per cent, it would give the more enormous sum of $8,187,969,64 an acre. Again, the annual rent of $14,500 for the lot sold, is at the rate of $286,579 an acre per annum, which, planted with potatoes and producing the large crop of one thousand bushels to the acre, would be over $30 a bushel, or if in corn, at fifty bushels, would be $731 a bushel. London must try again.

DRY GOODS AUCTIONS.—The New York Tribune, says:—

"The auction sales of lawns on Wednesday and Thursday have attracted a multitude of buyers from other parts of the State—from St. Louis and Louisville west. New Orleans, south, and all the intermediate cities. Messrs Haggerty sold on Thursday, at auction, 800 cases of printed lawns. They were all paler colors, printed on foreign made cloths, imported when prices were much lower than they could now be imported at. The goods being from a new printer, were not of the established character of the Portsmouth lawns which were sold on Thursday. The 800 cases were sold at 10½ a 11½ cents, and 100 cases, of paler qualities, at 7½ a 9 cents. The goods could not now be printed at these prices. The Portsmouth lawns sold on Thursday brought 13 a 14 cents, being higher by 2½ a 3 cents per yard. These goods were of better quality."

By a late law, whenever a railroad smash occurs in Austria, a daguerreotype of the accident is required to be taken, so as to show the position of the cars, &c., to be used in eveidence against the conductors—it seems to us this is a queer law. Imagine a man with his leg in a jelly waiting patiently to be daguerreotyped! The Camera is of course carried in the last car of the train.

A Clergyman wishing to know whether the children of his parishoners understood their Bible, asked a boy whom he found one day reading the Old Testament: "Who was the wickedest man!" "Moses, to be sure said the Boy. Moses, exclaimed the parson, "Moses—how can that be!" "Why," said the lad, "he broke all the commandments at wonst."

The Ericsson Ship will go to Washington within a month, the New York owners having proposed to furnish the Secretary of the Navy with one or more vessels to be propelled with Ericsson engines, which are to have speed of nine knots with a daily consumption of not over eight tons of coal. The proposition, it is said, is entertained, and Ericsson requested to send the new vessel on to Washington.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.—President Arista sent his message to the Mexican Congress on the 1st inst. In view of the many outbreaks and revolutions of his unfortunate country, his message has a tone of despair, but he calmly counsels Congress upon the means and measures of restoring something of political and social order, and individual security. He says that social evils in Mexico are organic, and that from the variety of its races the only natural condition of the country appears to be a state of perpetual anarchy. Still, he pleads that by persevering and united efforts on the part of the Executive and Congress, the country may be saved.

The President makes it appear, too, that the strength and condition of the government troops have been, and still may be sufficient to prostrate the designs of the insurgents. But, alas, the treasury is empty, the fifteen millions of money received from the United States for the cession of Mexico, Utah and California, are exhausted, as are also internal and external taxation and loans. The foreign relations of the country present a flattering prospect, and there is a likelihood of an amicable settlement of the Tehuantepec difficulties.

From the Charlottesville Jeffersonian.

A Description of Heaven.

Revelation, xxi. chap., 16 verse:—"And he measured the city with the reed, twelve thousand furlongs. The length and the breadth, and the heigth of it are equal."

12,000 furlongs=7,920,000 feet, being cubed is =496,793,088,000,000,000,000 cubical feet; the half of which we will reserve for the Throne of God and Court of Heaven, half of the balance for streets, and the remainder divided by 4,096, the cubical feet in a room 16 feet square and 16 feet high, will be=30,321,843,750,000,000 rooms.

We will now suppose the world always did and always will contain 900 millions of Inhabitants, and a generation will last 33⅓ years—2,700 millions every century, and that the world will stand 100 thousand years=2,700,000,000,000 persons. Then suppose there were 11,230 such worlds, equal to this in number of inhabitants, and duration of years; then there would be a room 16 feet long, 16 feet wide and 16 feet high for each person. And yet there would be room.

F. G*****.

Albemarle, Jan. 1st. 1853.

REMOVAL OF FREE PERSONS OF COLOR FROM VIRGINIA.—A bill has been reported in the Virginia house of delegates, which provides for the appointment of overseers, who are to be required to hire out, at public auction, all free persons of color, to the highest bidder, and to pay into the State treasury the sums accruing from such hire. These sums are to be devoted in future to sending free persons of color beyond the limits of the State. At the expiration of five years, all free persons of color remaining in the State are to be sold into slavery to the highest bidder, at public auction, the proceeds of such sales to be paid into the public treasury, provided that said free persons of color shall be allowed the privilege of becoming the slaves of any free white person whom they may select, on the payment by such person of a fair price.

We record this week a death and a marriage which took place in the same family, on the same evening, and nearly at the same time. The day for the marriage of Miss Mary Ann Keffer, and Mr. Wm. Woods, had been previously fixed upon, and the company invited. But a few hours previous to the ceremony, Mr. Keffer's little daughter, Emily, an interesting child of about four years of age, was taken suddenly ill with the croup, and although every means were used to arrest its progress, all proved unavailing, and death put a period to her sufferings an hour or two previous to the performance of the marriage ceremony. When the company (which was numerous) arrived, it was to find a corpse in one room, and to witness the marriage ceremony in another.—*Buchanan Recorder.*

ANOTHER PRESENT TO GEN. PIERCE.—The Concord, (N. H.,) Reporter says:—"We saw in the bar room at the Eagle, the other day, a rustic chair, which came from Indianapolis, Indiana, a present to the President elect. It is made of hickory branches, with the bark on, and although strongly and ingeniously put together, and of symmetrical form, appears to have had a back made with no other tools than an axe and a jackknife. Some of the bystanders inquired if that was "*the Chair of State.*"

The Roman Catholic Church in the United States comprises 6 archbisops, 26 bishops, 1,471 priests, and 1,545 churches, distributed among 34 diocesses and 2 apostolical vicariates. As to the fact of population, the Catholic Almanac says:—"The figures were obtained from official, and consequently the most reliable, sources. If we suppose the Catholic population of the dioceses of St. Louis to be 100,000, Boston 260,000, Galveston 30,000, and St. Paul 2,500, the total number of Catholics in the United States will be shown to be 2,096,300." The educational institutions comprise 33 ecclesiastical seminaries, 45 literary institutions for young men, and 102 female academies. The entire number of clerical students is 513. The Catholic religious institutions number 42 for males and 96 for females. The charitable institutions amount to 108.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.—Gov. French, of Illinois, in his annual message, sets down the State debt, with the interest due, at $16,724,177. He estimates that within five years the State will be able to meet the entire interest upon the debt as it becomes due without a resort to increased taxation. On the first of March next, the surplus in the treasury, over and above all expenses, will be over one hundred thousand dollars. This sum will be largely augmented each year hereafter, in consequence of the rapid increase in the value of property in the State. It is recommended that the surplus be applied by special law to the payment of the interest on the State debt, and that the present revenue tax be reduced from 20 to 10 cents on the $100. During the last two years the assessable property of the State has increased 30 per cent. It is also recommended that the banking law be made more stringent against the improper issues of paper money.

A MAGNIFICENT PLEASURE TRIP.—The New York Tribune says; "A prominent steamboat owner of this city, who has made an immense fortune in steamboating, has devised a novel, most liberal, and magnificent plan for disbursing some of his gains. He proposes to rig in the most perfect style a steamer yacht, now nearly completed, furnishing her in the richest manner, at a cost of $50,000 over ordinary ships of the kind. About the first of May he will take on board his sons and daughters and forty or fifty other guests, and sail for London, Copenhagen, Stockholm, St. Petersburgh, Havre, Bordeaux, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Malta, and such other ports as may be desirable, staying a short time at each port, giving fetes and seeing the lions. The entire expense, which is estimated at more than $200,000, will be borne by the projector. This is about the most extensive plan of a pleasure trip ever yet entertained, and when carried out (which it undoubtedly will be) will be very apt to give Europeans some new ideas of the outside barbarians of Yankeedom."

A Western gentleman now on a visit to the city of New York, and stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, gives the following description of the "Bridal Chamber:"

The walls of the Bridal Chamber are entirely covered with fluted satin, and I cannot find language to describe the gold trimmings, gorgeous drapery, &c. The bed is designed as a fairy bower—it stands in the centre of the floor, upon a broad cushion of white satin, with mirrors at the floot. The bed is covered with the richest satin Brussels lace, and the sheets are of muslin, trimmed with lace, and the satin drapery is sustained by a canopy of burnished gold. This room can be occupied at $50 per day, including board. Send on the happy couples.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN.—Gov. McClelland, of Michigan, in his annual message, recommends provision being made for a sinking fund. He also recommends that the legislature take into consideration the propriety of enacting a general banking law. It is estimated that the number of foreign bank notes in circulation in the State is $3,000,000; domestic $600,000; specie in actual circulation, $500,000; making an aggregate of $4,100,000. On the 30th of November there was a balance of $116,407 in the State Treasury, and the funded debt only $2,307,850.

Knowledge is not wisdom. A person may know much, and yet have no claim to be called wise. Wisdom is the practical application of knowledge.

IRON.—The Wheeling Intelligencer of Tuesday, says: "There has been considerable activity in the iron market during the past week. Sales have been made of 520 tons of Tennessee at $45, $6 mos., and some small lots hanging rock at $50, cash. Bar iron we quote from $70 to $120. Cut nails $4 to $6 for 8d to 3d."

Dust of a Gipsey.

The Washington Republic states that Captain Robert Perry, a gentleman of respectable standing and of considerable means, recently visited with others a band of gipsies, near Bristol post office, Anne Arundel county, Md., in order to see if they could put them on the trail of the robbers of a store in the neighborhood. One of the gipsies, it appears, selected Captain Perry as a victim, and told him that if he would grant her a private interview with him at his house, she would disclose to him a treasure of great value on his farm. The interview was granted, when the gipsy told him she could do nothing until he exhibited to her $1,000 in current money. Capt. P. had only $835 in the house, but subsequently borrowed $200 more, when another interview took place, the result of which is thus detailed by the Republic:

The money was counted, placed in a shot-bag, enveloped in brown paper, and again wrapped in cotton cloth, and was placed in a trunk, which was locked, and the key taken by Perry. It was there to remain for some days. In three days the gipsey returned, and she and Perry had an interview alone. The trunk was opened, and the bundle was found exactly as it had been placed. He was required then to go upon his knees, in order that her incantations performed over the trunk and money might have their full effect. While so engaged, her cloak fell upon the trunk, but she quickly replaced it on her shoulders. The mysterious proceeding being over, Perry was called to examine the trunk, and found it all right; he relocked it and pocketed the key. He was now told that the work was done, and that on the ninth day she would return, and if the money, &c., in the trunk were all right, she would be at liberty to point out to him the exact location of the treasure on his farm. She further told him that if she were detained by sickness or other cause, he was to open the trunk himself, and would find the necessary instructions.

It can scarcely be credited than a man possessing his ordinary senses could have been so led away by the hopes of gain, yet it is true that the trunk was secretly kept closed for the ninth day, (a Saturday,) and the gipsy did not return. Preferring to receive ocular realization of his hopes by the personal aid of the gipsy to trusting to written instructions from the invisible world, he delayed opening the trunk, in hopes of her re-appearing till last Monday. He then unlocked it it, took out the bundle, removed the various wrappings, and found a shot-bag which he hastily opened, and found—some two hundred coppers and a few leaves of tobacco! The gipsy had substituted this bundle for the one containing his money.

Without informing his family or friends of his mishap, he obtained the services of two or three persons, and, mounted, they hastened to this city in pursuit of the gipsies, it being stated they had come this way. Ascertaining that some of them were residing in the First Ward, he stated the above facts to Justice Drury, who issued a warrant to search the premises of the gipsies.

The officers visited the place, and the appearance of the parties presented the most squalid and wretched poverty; no furniture, save some beds thrown on the floor, was found in the house. Two of the beds were occupied by women in confinement. No obstacle was presented to the search; and, tied up in handkerchiefs, rags, in tin kettles, boxes &c., the officers found large quantities of gold and silver coin, amounting, it is said, to at least $20.000. Captain Perry could identify none of his money—the greater portion of it having been in bills of Baltimore banks—nor could he identify either of the women here as the women who had promised him the treasure. Since then, with the aid of several officers, he has been scouring the neighboring counties of Virginia and Maryland, but, up to Sunday night, had obtained no knowledge of his fortune-teller.

We regret to have it to say that any one should have been so unfortunate as to fall a victim to such superstitious folly, and still further have to regret to add that Captain Perry, on Saturday, not content with the serious lesson he had received, actually visited a professional fortune-teller in this city, to be informed where it was likely he could find his lost money.

A LAW CASE IN 1802.—The following case, which will make some of our mentropolitan lawyers "rise in their boots," was actually adjudicated in the year 1802; in the town of——, in the State of Rhode Island:

Sharks *v.* Ogle: Coram Ball Justice. Court:—Trespass done by Michael, the hired man of Ogle, for fishing in the river illegally. Damage laid at fifty dollars.

Upjohn for defendant, and plantiff *per se*.

Upjohn—Your honor, at nine o'clock, the time of return, I shall be ready in case Sharks *v.* Ogle.

Justice—*You* for Ogle?

Upjohn—Yes.

Justice—The case is already disposed of, and I am now making up the judgment. I will admit no testimony, but if you have anything to say, I will hear you.

Upjohn—I will proceed as soon as your honor is at leisure.

Justice—I was only making up the judgment, sir I will hear you: go on.

Upjohn—I object to the decision of this case before the time assigned in the writ, and before I am heard.

Justice—Go on sir, I'll hear you. I can hear just as well while I am writing. It will make no difference.

Upjohn—This suit is brought by the plantiff *v.* defendant for damage done by Michael. It should have been brought *v.* Michael the tresspasser.

Justice—Sue a begger aud ——. Well, go on, I'll hear all you have to say.

Upjohn—The defendent cannot be connected with the transaction, nor is he sought to be. Beside, the statute (page 150) requires notice of six days to defendant in all actions, and here is only one day's notice.

Justice—Notice seems to have been sufficient to bring *you* here! But go on, I'll hear. You don't disturb me.

Upjohn—The statute also requires (page 185) the writ to be under seal. This writ has no seal.

Justice—Mr. Sharks, just run your eye over that bill of costs, and see if costs are high enough. Go on, sir, I hear every word you say.

Upjohn—The writ is directed to a sheriff and is served by a town serjeant. Your honor cannot proceed.

Justice—Then this is not a court! Ha! ha! Go on! We *do* proceed, you see!

Upjohn—It is no trespass to fish in the river.

Justice—Ha, ha! No trespass for trampling down clover, eh!

Upjohn—But the action is not for trespassing in the clover.

Justice—Go on, sir. That bill of costs is right, Mr. Sharks?

Upjohn—The damages laid in the writ at fifty dollars. Now your honor, has exceeded his jurisdiction. A Justice *cannot* give judgment for over twenty dollars, nor have jurisdiction where more is laid.

Justice—Why Squire, "you talk as one of the foolish women talk," as Solomon said on a similar occasion. *Cannot* give judgment for more than twenty dollars—uph! I *have*, Squire Upjohn: yes, I already *have* given judgment for more than double that amount and costs to match. Don't trouble the court any farther with such futile objections. The court is adjourned, and no appeal allowed.

A German physician has published a scientific condemnation of the present loose sleeves worn by ladies. He asserts that they promote rheumatism and all kinds of complaints; and recommends a return to the long, close sleeves of a former period.

COMMERCE OF CUBA.—The value of the imports of Cuba, for 1851, was $62,311,430, an increase of more than three millions over the previous year; $8,500,258 were from Spain $8,143,077 from the United States, and $7,374,958 from England. Of the gross amount, about three-fifths ($19,899,196 19) were imported in Spanish bottoms, and on all others only $12,412,254 44. This excess in favor of Spanish shipping dates from 1832, and is in some respects the result of our own legislation, retaliating discriminations which commenced in 1832. Since that time American shipping has been decreasing, and the Spanish increasing almost uninterruptedly. The value of all the exports from Cuba during the year 1851 is stated at $31,341,783 44; of this the largest amount taken by any one nation is $13,322,834 68 taken by the United States. The next in magnitude is $7,159,896 17 taken by England.

It is calculated that in Germany alone 13,000 men annually receive the technical and scientific training of the Trade School and Polytechnic Institutions, while more than 30,000 workmen are being systematically taught the elements of science and art in schools, which communicate instructions to their leisure hours.

For health and style, we have never seen any articles that would compare with *Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant and Diarrhœa Cordial*, they have been recommended extensively by our Physicians, which speaks for the contents. The proprietors are selling them in such vast quantities that they have had to make extensive arrangements for their preparation to meet the demand. Those suffering with Colds, Coughs, Asthma, &c., or Diarrhœas should give them a trial.

The Reason why it Succeed.

The Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever before offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And the one who has suffered perhaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise, and recommend it in the highest terms to all that he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial. See advertisment in another column.

SPECIAL MAGISTRACY.

☞We respectfully present the name of JOHN COWAN, Esq., to the citizens of Wilmington as a candidate for the office of Special Magistrate. MANY CITIZENS.

December 4, 1852 77-te*

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN McAUSLAN, Esqr., as a candidate for the office of Special Magistrate for the town of Wilmington, at the ensuing election. [Dec. 2, 1852—75-te

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN C. BOWDEN, Esqr., as a candidate for the office of Special Magistrate for the town of Wilmington, at the ensuing election.

December 1, 1852 74-te

☞We are authorized to announce JEREMIAH NICHOLS, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Special Magistrate of the town of Wilmington. [76]

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WESLEY HODGE, as a candidate for the office of Constable for the Upper Wilmington District. [Jan. 18—114-te

MARRIED,

In Columbus county, on 19th inst. by James C. Pierce, Mr. GEORGE W. MEMORY, to Miss MARY E., daughter of David J. Smith, Esq.

DIED,

In Columbus county, on the 23d inst., SARAH JERNIGAN, aged about 90 years, formerly of Duplin county. On the same day, in said county, Mr. SAMUEL SWINDELL, formerly of Bladen county.

At his residence on the Newbern Road, about 3 miles from town, Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, aged about 52 years. His relations and friends, are requested to attend his funeral to this day at his late residence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

In Columbus county, recently, WM. GORE, Esqr., aged about 70 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—January, 1853.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 26—Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Schr. Kate, ——, from Little River, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

Brig Tangier, Griffin, from Cardenas, to Kidder & Martin; with 235 hhds. molasses.

Steamer Rowan, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Jan. 24—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

25—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, fm Charleston with 42 passengers.

Jan. 25—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Evergreen, ——, from Fayetteville, to McKoy & Roberts.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

26.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, from Charleston, with 41 passengers.

CLEARED

Jan. 25—Schr. Denmark, McCobb, for New York, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 503 bbls. spirits turpentine, 118 do. rosin, 324 bush. pea nuts, 50,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Hattie Annah, Douglass, for Cuba, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 90,000 feet lumber.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 79 passengers.

Jan. 26—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 78 passengers.

26—Schr. Geo. Harriss, Somers, for New London, by Geo. Harriss: with 120,000 feet lumber.

Brig Manzoni, Ames, for Galveston, Texas, by J. & D. MacRae & Co.; with 200 bbls. tar, 20,000 feet lumber. Passengers 75 white, 45 black.

27—Schr. H. P. Russell, Bennett, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 39,296 lbs. old iron, 3 bundles sheep skin, 3 bags rags and wax, 1 bale hair, 48 bundles and 113 hides, 2 boxes and 1 bundle mdze, 25 bales cotton, 8 bales yarn, 75 barrels spirits turpentine, 20 barrels pine oil, 300 barrels rosin, 10,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Roath, for Norwich, Conn, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 160 tons old iron.

Br. Schr. Æolus, Stubbs, for Turks Island, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 70,000 shingles, 50,000 feet lumber, 37 bushels pea nuts, 12 casks rice, 10 bbls. tar, 10 do. pitch, 5 do. rosin.

Schr. Julia Ann, Sikes, for Topsail Sound, by M. Costin

Schr. Mary D. Scull, Scull, for New York, by M. Costin.

PLANTATION &c. FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated between Black and Cape Fear Rivers, 18 miles from Wilmington, containing about six hundred Acres; about one hundred acres of the upland is under cultivation. There is about one hundred acres of Rice land, uncleared. The uncleared uplands is well set with Oak and Hickory. The above lands, together with all his household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, &c., will be put up at public auction, on the premises, on the 12th day of February next.

Terms at sale. FREDERICK LOVIN.

January 28, 1853 21-1t*

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of McKoy & Roberts, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the firm will be arranged by W. H. McKoy alone. W. H. McKOY.

Jan. 27, 1853—[122] J. H. ROBERTS.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the entire interest of J. H. Roberts, in the firm of McKoy & Roberts, I will continue the GROCERY & COMMISSION BUSINESS as heretofore. At the same time I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to the late firm, and solicit a continuance of the same.

W. H. McKOY.

Jan. 27th, 1853.

HAVING sold my entire interest in the firm of McKoy & Roberts to Mr. W. H. McKoy, who will continue the business at the same place, I return my thanks to my friends for the liberal patronage extended the firm, and solicit a continuance of the same for my successor.

JERRY H. ROBERTS.

Jan. 27th, 1853.

STEAMBOATS AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday, the 10th day of February next, will be sold at public auction, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., all the Steam and Tow Boats belonging to the "Henrietta Steamboat Company," viz: the Steamers EVERGREEN and SOUTHERNER, and Tow Boats HENRY CLAY, BEN RUSH, LADY OF THE LAKE, AVERASBORO' and CHAPEL HILL.

TERMS—Three, six, nine and twelve months credit for approved Notes.

Sale positive. J. H. COOK, Pres't.

January 22, 1853. 121-ts—21-ts

WANTED,

500 BALES COTTON, for which the highest market price will be paid. W. H. McRARY,

At J. C. Latta's office, 2 doors south of P. O., Water st., up stairs. [Jan. 24th, 1853.—120-2w-21 2w

Herald, and Goldsboro' Rep. & Pat. copy 3w., and send bill to to this office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT I have lost or mislaid the Certificate for Five Shares of the Captal Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, and intend to apply, in due time, to the proper authority for a new certificate.

J. C. DEVANE.

Jan 29, 1852. 21-6t*.

NOW LANDING, from schr. Dacotah:—
50 bbls. Whiskey;
50 " and 5 hhds. Sugar;
40 bags Coffee;
10 bbls. Rum; 10 do. Gin;
10 do. Snuff; 50 boxes Cheese;
30 boxes Raisins. Also, soused and pickled Salmon; Mackeral; Ale and Porter; Table Salt; Soap; Candles, and a variety of other articles, for sale by

Jan. 17. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

POTATOES. 150 bbls. Irish Planting Potatoes, a superior article. For sale by MILES COSTIN,

Dec. 30 Brown's wharves.

SCARFS.—Silk, Satin and Plush Scarfs—a desirable assortment, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S,

One door below Whitaker's Book and Piano Store.

LAND WARRANTS.—Don't sell until you see Scott & Baldwin. They will pay for 160 acres, $145; for 80 acres, $75; for 40 acres, $38. Any information respecting the procuring of warrants, we will give, and pay the highest cash prices for the Warrants.

Jan. 20.—[116-tf—20-tf] SCOTT & BALDWIN.

WHISKEY AND CHEESE.—100 bbls. Whiskey and 100 boxes Cheese, just received, and for sale by

Dec. 23th FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.—1500 bushels, in store, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

SUPERIOR WHISKEY.—A few bbls. extra Old Bourbon—very superior, for sale by

Jan. 15. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

BRANDY.—10 one-eight pipe French Brandy, for sale very low by W. G. HOWARD.

Wholesale Prices Current.

AXES, per doz	10 00	a	13 00
BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	9 00	a	6 7½
Middlings,	12	a	12
Shoulders	11½	a	12
Hog round,	12	a	12½
Western,		a	11
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	00	a	1 50
BEESWAX,			
Perpound,	00	a	23
BUTTER,			
Perpound,	25	a	30
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	14 00	a	16 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	5 00	a	6 00
COTTON,			
Per lb.	nom 0	a	8½
CORN,			
Per bushel,	00	a	00
Meal, bush.,	70	a	75
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	9½	a	10
St. Domingo,	9	a	10
Laguayra,	10½	a	11
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	13½	a	14
CANDLES, per lb			
Tallow,	12½	a	16
Sperm,	45	a	50
Adamantine,	22½	a	37½
EGGS, per doz.,	16	a	18
EMPTY BBLS., each.			
Spts. Turp.	1 35	a	1 50
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 25	a	7 50
Baltimore	none.	a	0 00
Fayetteville,	5 12½	a	0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	0 00	a	0 00
Eastern,	0 00	a	1 25
HOLLOW-WARE,			
Per lb.	3	a	3½
IRON, per lb.			
English, ass'd.		a	4
Amer., best ref.		a	4½
Swede		a	5
American sheer		a	5
Best Swede	5½	a	6
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	12½	a	13
Western,	12	a	13
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	0 90	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	06 00	a	12 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	9 00
Scantling,		a	8 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	31	a	34
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey, rec.	00	a	30
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	55
Peach do. none		a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba,	21	a	22
New Orleans.	00	a	00
MILL SAWS,			
Heavy cast steel, 6ft., best qual'y		a	5 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	5 50	a	6 00
NAILS, per lb.			
Cut	0	a	6
Wrought	10	a	12½
NAVAL STORES.			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	3 20	a	4 00
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	0 00
Hard,	2 00	a	2 30
Tar,	0 00	a	2 10
Pitch,	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2,	1 50	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	1 10	a	1 20
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	65
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon,			
Sperm,	1 15	a	1 20
Linseed,	85	a	95
Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	1 00	a	1 05
Black Eye,	00	a	00
Cow,	00	a	0 80
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess,	21 00	a	22 00
Prime,	18 00	a	00 00
POTATOES.			
Irish. bbl.	2 12½	a	2 50
Sweet, bush.,	50	a	60
POULTRY			
Chickens, live,	20	a	25
Do. dead,	00	a	50
Turkeys, live,	0 70	a	1 00
Do. dead	75	a	1 25
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, nom.	3 75	a	4 00
Rough, bush.	0 00	a	1 00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum	00	a	00
Liv'l sack,	0 00	a	1 15
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	7
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,	0 00	a	2 50
Contract,	3 50	a	5 00
STEEL, per lb.			
German	16	a	
Best Cast	22	a	28
Blister	7	a	8
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Ash Head'g.	0 00	a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	5½	a	6½
Porto Rico,	6¾	a	8
St. Croix,	7	a	8
Loaf,	9	a	10½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	00 00	a	00 00
Mill, prime	6 50	a	10 00
Do ord'y,	5 00	a	5 50
Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	4 25
TALLOW,			
Per pound,	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	90	a	4 00
Malaga,	45

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Letters from the Editor.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18th.

I made a mistake in my last about Mr. King, owing to having written hurriedly, and upon wrong information. As you will have seen by the papers, he left on Saturday for Havana.

Our Wilmington committee, consisting of Gen. McRae, Wm. C. Bettencourt, D. K. McRae, S. J. Person, R. Strange, Jr., Esqs., and myself, met the House committee on commerce this morning in relation to the matter in hand—a further appropriation for our Bars. Professor Bache is absent, but Major Stevens, a member of the commission, very kindly went before the committee with us, and gave the unanimous opinion of the commission in favor of the work. I think—indeed I have little doubt but that his exposition will have great weight; and if we do get the assistance we want, much will be due to Professor Bache, Major Stevens, and the other gentlemen of the commission appointed to make a survey of our harbor. Mr. Ashe, of course, has used all his influence in our favor; and I would here observe that that influence is by no means small, for few men are more popular or more respected in this City. Mr. Venable also went before the committee with us. I feel confident that our whole delegation will go warmly for the work. The resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina are of great importance to us. At the close of the interview, Mr. Seymour of New York, the chairman of the Committee, stated that it was little doubtful whether any River and Harbor Bill would be reported at this session; but that in case there should be one, the claims of Wilmington would be favorably considered, and the representations of the delegation have their due influence. From all I can learn, it seems more than likely that a bill *will be* reported; and perhaps we may get some fifty or sixty thousand dollars; at any rate I hope so, but only hope, for I am not of the sanguine kind that take things for granted.

The Senate had an executive session on Monday, Mr. Badger was not confirmed—the matter will be taken up again on Thursday. His confirmation does not appear probable.

Mills' statue of Jackson is quite a fine work, and will make his fortune, Congress having passed a resolution giving him $20,000 on account of Jackson's statue, and ordered that he construct a collossal statue of Washington, for which he is to receive $50,000.

There was quite a debate in the Senate to-day upon Gen. Cass' resolutions upon the Monroe doctrine trine. The old General made a speech of considerable length in support of them, and one which struck me as very able. Mr. Butler of South Carolina made a short speech in reply, and Hale of N. Hampshire quite a long one in his usual manner, adroit, amusing and sectional. It was expected that Soule would have spoken, and the galleries were crowded with ladies, *four* of whom were very good-looking, and the rest not so by any means.

The Cabinet makes little progress, and the city is full of office-hunters, one of whom I am not, for which I am duly thankful—may the Lord preserve me from ever being. Cold and snowing.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 21st, 1853.

About the worst plan in the world to find out news, is to go from home for that purpose. The real observatory is the tripod editorial to which the mails from all quarters waft whatever is new or remarkable, tragical, comical or melodramatical; you must, therefore, look for nothing in the line of early intelligence from me. I have, however, seen something worth noting—*imprimis*—THE UGLY MAN *par excellence*—a man so ferociously, cantankerously and outrageously ugly, that Holden, Burr, and all others who had heretofore been reckoned *some* in such a crowd, must incontinently knock under, completely exflunktified, used up and snowed under. Oh, that man *was* ugly—so ugly that the President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad fairly stopped and looked at him—his mouth was a triangle—his nose wasn't at all—and his eyes looked like half-boiled onions, bound with red tape, and placed one about a quarter of an inch above the other.

I used to like Monuments—I gave five dollars to the Washington Monument—but I'm done with them forever—perfectly sick of them—never again want to see anything above two-stories in height. Yesterday I stopped over in Baltimore for a few hours to look at the City; and Daniel Dickson, Esq., and this deponent walked up to the Monument to Washington there erected. An old man gave us a little lantern, and told us to go on our way rejoicing, up the spiral stair-case in the inside. Our friend marched up manfully until the light began to give out, whereupon he "gin out" also; thinking perhaps that it was not safe for Daniel to go a second time into the lion's den, so, like Alexander Selkirk, I had to "finish my journey alone," which I did with much fear and trembling, and sundry fore bodings of being turned into a monument myself by getting stuck in that dark tunnel, and so remaining until some stormy night when my skull and shin bones would come tumbling down "to fright the souls of timorous adversaries." Wouldn't *that* be pathetic? *I* think it would. Others might view the matter in a more favorable light. Now the monument at Baltimore is not much over a hundred feet, I should not think, and if it is such work to go up, how *can* the committee at Washington talk about carrying the National Monument up six hundred or nearly so? *Who* could get to the top of it? Nobody! Nobody at all. It is not christian. It is an imitation of the tower of Babel, and Congress typefies the confusion of tongues.

Baltimore is a very considerable village, especially when seen from a monumental point of view, and is growing rapidly, but the truth must be told, that, compared with New York it sinks away down in the business scale, particularly in the matter of shipping, as indeed so does this city, although not so far—still, Baltimore is coming up, and I see no reason why the Southern trade should not go there much more than it does.

About six o'clock last evening a scene might have been witnessed at Barnum's Hotel, forcibly recalling the last Presidential canvass,—Gen. Scott was standing in the hall giving some directions about his baggage, to an Irish porter, with the very "richest" and most melodious "brogue" that ever saluted mortal ears, and strange to say, the old General did not seem to "love" it half so much as he did in October last. However, let there be peace to his political ashes. In other and more fitting avocations he deserves well of his country, and can still serve her with honor and advantage.

Among the lists of arrivals at the Hotels here, I notice very few from any of the Southern States, and none at all from North Carolina; and the people are right to stay at home such weather as this. The boys are skating on the Schuylkill, and heavy ice fields are drifting up and down the Deleware. In-doors the temperature is kept too high with stoves and heaters, while outside, the weather is like Greenland; or rather has been, for to-day it is moderated. There can be no doubt but that the people of the Northern Cities injure themselves very much by having their rooms so hot and close. Going from the sharp, frosty air outside, into the close, heated atmosphere in any of the Departments at Washington, always made my head swim—and the same effect was produced by the opposite transition on coming out.

I have half a notion that this letter will not get home much before I do myself; but that will make little difference. It may be all for the best, so I can have a chance to read the proof where the writing is so bad. At any rate, it must take its chance, until next time, and carry my compliments editorial, to all the readers of the "Journal"—men, women and little boys. FULTON.

Fire.

The dwelling house of E. Cantwell, Esq., on Fourth street, took fire from a spark last Thursday morning, doing material damage to the roof. We learn that Mr. C. succeeded in saving the most of his furniture. The building was insured in the "Mutual." We have not heard the amount of damage sustained.

☞Mr. CANTWELL returns his sincere thanks to his neighbors and friends, for their timely, kind and efficient aid in extinguishing the fire at his house on Thursday morning.

☞A fat, jocular old gentleman, writing from Conwayborough, (S. C.,) to a young friend of ours in this place, says:—

"There are so many men here hunting Turpentine land, that we can't turn around without getting bruised, or our toes mashed; and when one sits down, it takes three to pull him up, he sticks so fast to his seat."

☞The first lot of Cotton per Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, was received last Friday night, by MILES COSTIN, Consignee, and was taken this morning by Messrs. DEROSSET & BROWN, at $9 per 100 lbs. A lot received per Wilmington & Raleigh Road, brought $8 40 per 100 lbs.

☞The New Era, a valuable agricultural paper printed at Goldsboro', N. C., says that Zadoc L. Thompson, Esqr., of Wayne county, raised last season, on his farm, about 12 miles from Goldsboro', 950 barrels (or 4750 bushels) of corn and 40 bales of cotton, besides small grain, potatoes and other vegetables. His force consisted of 6 ploughs, and 14 hands, but two or three of the hands were grown.

LARGE HOGS.—D. C. Moore, Esqr., of Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C., fatted 7 hogs this season, the combined weight of which was 3,742 lbs.

Mr. E. J. Colwell, of Sampson county, killed 8 pigs, 13 months old, a few days since, which averaged 238 lbs. each.

W. & R. RAILROAD STOCK.—M. CRONLY, Auctioneer, sold at public sale last Friday, sixteen shares of Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad stock, for $76 per share—*cash*.

CARRAWAY ARRESTED.—We learn that Geo. W. Carrawan who murdered Mr. Lassiter in Hyde county in November, and then escaped, was arrested at his house in Hyde, on Friday night last

North State Whig 19th.

Arrival of Dr. Gardiner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. P. M.—Dr. Gardiner and his party have returned to Washington, having come to New York in the steamer from Havana. They are just as certain of having found the mine in Mexico as the other party are that they are indiscoverable.—"When Greek meets Greek then comes tug of war."

PLANK ROAD TOLLS.—The tolls received on the F. and W. Plank Road during December, amounted to $2,131 20—a much larger amount than ever before received.—*Observer.*

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—Accounts from Mexico state that all but three States have proclaimed against the government. Affairs are very much disturbed.

Important from Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.

It is reported that the Castle of Vera Cruz has declared for the insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The wife of Senator Douglas died at his residence this afternoon and will be buried on Saturday.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20th.—The Senate devoted another hour in secret session to-day to the nomination of Mr. Badger. Senator Fitzpatrick arrived in the Southern boat this afternoon, and was immediately sworn in, but Mr. Dawson arrived also, and the vote was not changed. The nomination was again laid over.

Washington Irving was in the Senate Chamber to-day and received marked attention.

The decission of the Speaker of the House to-day, that under the rules the French Spoliation Bill belongs to the ninth class of business, indicates that it will not be reached during this session of Congress.

The Houston Investigating Committee are inquiring into the various charges of corruption in the erection of the Capitol extension. Rather startling disclosures are anticipated.

The American Colonization Society

Held an interesting meeting in Washington on Tuesday evening, the President, members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished individuals being present. Mr. Mercer presided—and the meeting was eloquently addressed by Mr. Edward Everett, and Rev. C. H. Read of this city. On the next day J. F. H. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, an accomplished lawyer, and a gentleman of fine taste and enlarged public spirit, was elected President to succeed Henry Clay. The annual report shows that six vessels with emigrants have been sent to Liberia, viz: Two from New Orleans, with 180; two from Norfolk, with 297; one from New York, with 37; and one from Wilmington, N. C., with 148. In a vessel from Baltimore, sent by the Maryland Colonization Society, there were sent two emigrants, making in all 666, of whom 402 were born free, 235 were emancipated, and 38 purchased themselves, or were purchased by their friends. The whole number sent by the society to Liberia from its organization to the present time, is 7,457, and the whole amount of money expended upon it by the Society, is $1,065,807 44. The report also speaks of appropriations made by the different States to aid in colonizing their own free colored people, and entertains strong hopes that the Legislature of Virginia will, at the present session, remove the restriction from her large appropriation so as to make it available to meet the expenses of all who emigrate from the State.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

BILLY BOWLEGS DEPOSED.—The Charleston Standard says a letter from one of the officers of the army, in Florida, mentions that by a council of cheifs, which recently assembled at one of their settlements, Billy Bowlegs had been formally deposed from his cheiftainship, on account of having consented while in Washington, to emigrate with the remnant of the tribe now in Florida. The orator of the tribe has been chosen to fill his place.

The success of the Erricson air ship has suggested the question as to what will be the effect of the general adoption of the new motor for all the purposes to which steam are now employed on the consumption of coal. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger takes a right view of the question, we think, when he says that the undoubted effect would be that instead of supplying a hundred steamers, as now, with say one thousand tons of coal a day, we should be called upon to furnish five thousand marine vessels, everything that floats, in fact, with five thousand tons a day. Besides, the land would be covered with caloric engines. The cheapened power would banish hand-toil and horse drudgery, and be applied to thousands of purposes which can now be scarcely imagined. As a general principle, we may rely on the fact that the greater efficient service can be produced by a ton of coal, the more tons will be required; or, in other words, the cheaper a thing is made, the more it will be used.

Eight Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Friday last, with dates from Liverpool to the 8th inst.

ENGLAND.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had given a superb banquet to Mr. Ingersoll, the American Minister, at which Lord Derby made a long speech. A similar affair took place at Manchester on the 7th.

The ship St. George, from Liverpool for New York full of Irish emigrants, took fire at sea Dec. 24th, during the prevalence of an awful storm. Eight of the unfortunate passengers were suffocated by the smoke, and the remainder, most of whom were women and children, mustered on the poop, the flames bursting out all around them. At this juncture the ship Orlando, from Mobile for Havre, hove in sight, and notwithstanding the violence of the tempest her brave commander and crew made the most desperate exertions to save the unfortunates on board the St. George.

The sea ran so high that in their efforts all their boats except one, which held but five persons at a time, were swamped. In this boat 76 of the passengers and crew were saved, the tempest meanwhile increasing in fury. The Orlando had just got clear of the St. George when the latter sunk. Fifteen persons were lost in going from ship to ship, eight were suffocated between decks, and twenty-eight were burned or sunk with the St. George, making a total loss of 51. The Orlando afterwards had her sails blown away, and reached Havre in 11 days, short of water and provisions. A subscription was immediately commenced in behalf of the survivors

The ship Lady of the West, from Bristol for New Orleans, was lost at sea on the 15th, and a part of her crew picked up in the long boat and carried to Falmouth. Four others in the pinnacle, were carried to Brest.

Heavy gales had done immense damage all along the English coast.

The elections for Parliament, in consequence of the change of Ministry, were over, and the old members had been re-elected. It is reported that Lord Clarendon will supercede Lord John Russell in the Foreign Office, before Easter.

The quarterly returns of the revenue show an increase for the quarter of £703,000, and for the year of £979,000. Every item of revenue had increased, except the customs.

FRANCE.—The Ministers of Austria, Russia and Prussia had presented their credentials to Napoleon. The Czar firmly refused to use the term "brother," but compromised by writing "*mon cher amie.*" All the Continental powers had recognized Napoleon's government. To the Pope's nuncio, the Emperor replied as follows: "I trust under Divine Providence to be able to develope the prosperity of France and secure the peace of Europe."

Murat has demanded 12,000,000 francs for the crown property of King Murat, with compound interest, but Napoleon declines paying interest.

BELGIUM.—The Brussels police had ordered that the funeral of Madame Kossuth should take place during the night.

SPAIN.—The Spanish revenue had fallen off 9,000,000 reals during the year.

TURKEY.—A disastrous engagement had taken place near Lake Scutair, between the Turks and Montenegrios, in which the former were defeated, with the loss of 600 killed.

New York Slave Transit Bill.

The following is the Bill introduced into the New York Assembly by Mr. D. B. Taylor, democrat, from New York City, to revive the law recognizing slave property *in transitu* through the State of New York:

An Act to modify the existing law in relation to the bringing into and conveying through any part of this State persons held to service in any other State.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Any person, not being an inhabitant of this State, who shall be traveling to or from, or passing through this State, may bring with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery; and may take such person with him from this State; but the person so held in slavery shall not reside, or continue in this State more than thirty days; and if such residence be continued beyond that time, such person shall be free.

This bill is an exact transcript of the act repealed under the auspices of the Seward dynasty—except that the nine months' restriction is reduced to thirty days. This is the bill, (says the Albany Argus,) "which has been greeted with a universal howl from the abolition press in and out of the State. That they and the 'higher-law' partizans generally, will continue their lamentations and their opposition is to be expected. But we mistake the high tone of the Legislature very much if it is to be deterred by denunciations and obloquy from such quarters, from the discharge of its duty to the State and to the spirit of the constitutional guaranties and compromises."

In introducing the bill Mr. Taylor made brief but comprehensive and pointed remarks. He said that he had no objection to its reference to the judiciary committee, if that was the desire of the House or of any one portion of it—though it was due to the importance of the bill itself to add that it was a copy *verbatim* (except as to the time of residence, which was formerly nine months, and which was reduced by this bill to thirty days) of an act in the Revised Statutes of 1830, which was copied from a law of 1817. The same provision is contained in the Revised Law of 1801, and was re-enacted in 1813. It was therefore in force for forty years under Governors Geo. Clinton, Morgan Lewis, Dan'l D. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton, Joseph C. Yates, Martin Van Buren, Enos D. Throop, and William L. Marcy, and was repealed in 1841, under William H. Seward.—When the law passed the Senate in 1817, Martin Van Buren was a member of that body, and voted for it. He had no objection, he repeated, to sending the bill to the judiciary committee, trusting that that committee would give it their prompt attention, and report it back to this House, in order that members might have an early opportunity to examine it and to pass upon it by a vote.

The bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

COUNTERFEITS.—By the annexed extract, which we copy from the Charlotte, N. C., *Whig*, it will be seen that counterfeit bills on the bank of the State of North Carolina, are afloat:

COUNTERFEITS.—The Sheriff of this county showed us a few days since, several four dollar counterfeit bills on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, well calculated to deceive a careless observer, and from the fact that they appear to be old and considerably worn. Some of them are made payable at Morganton, and others at Charlotte. The signatures and filling up of all of them are very perfect, but appear to have been engraved, except the dates and numbers, some of which are written in blue ink, a certain proof that they are counterfeit, as we are informed that the bank never uses blue ink in dating the genuine. The paper upon which these counterfeits are executed is pale, coarse and thick, and the engraving, generally, is coarse and irregular. The shading of these letters is dark, coarse and heavy.

P. S.—Just as we were concluding the above description, we were shown another counterfeit of the same denomination, on the same Bank, new, and bad in every particular. Our community is full of all sorts, sizes and shades. Our sheriff declares that he never will receive another four dollar bill on the Bank of the State of North Carolina. Let every one keep a look out.

Sardines.

A Paris correspondent of the Washington Republic gives the following particulars of the sardine fishery:

"How many sardines do you suppose have been taken this year upon the coast of Brittany, two hundred miles long? Five hundred and seventy-six millions. Half of them are to be preserved and sold fresh, and half are to be put down in oil. One hundred and sixty vessels, manned by five thousand five hundred sailors and fishermen, are engaged in the trade. The preparation, transport, and sale of the fish, employ ten thousand persons. Nine thousand of these are occupied all winter in the making and mending of nets.

"The fishing lasts two hundred days, and yields a net profit to all concerned of three millions of francs. The sardines disappear in November and return in April. Where they go during these four months, why they go, or what they do while gone, has never been discovered. The fishermen say that the same individuals never come twice—and that every successive arrival is composed of fish much smaller than those that left, and that they appear to be their young. At any rate they count implicitly on their appearance; and no sardine was ever yet known to break an engagement thus tacitly entered into."

JUDICIARY.—THE SUPREME COURT.—The nomination of Mr. Badger has excited no little surprise, we may say consternation, in this community. It was expected, on the election of Mr. Bradford by the Senate, and the triumphant election of Gen. Pierce by the people, would permit the nomination of a judge in the place of Justice McKinley to devolve upon his successor. This was the expectation of the people. It was what had previously taken place. If, however, a nomination was to be made, and a WHIG was to be nominated, why was not one selected from the States in this district? Is there no one competent in Alabama or Louisiana, belonging to the whig party, to discharge the duties of this high office? The nomination of Mr. Badger is a reflection upon the whig party in the Southwest—it is a reflection upon the distinguished members of the bar in this circuit.—We hope the nomination will be rejected. Mr. Badger's judicial attainments are not denied; but we hesitate not in saying that his equals, if not his superiors, can be found in the circuit over which he is to preside. The political principles of the judge should not be overlooked. It is no time to appoint men whose principles lead them to strengthen the power of the federal government at the expense of the reserved rights of the States. On this ground the nomination will be unpopular at the South. No democrat from the South will be found supporting a nomination thus indelicately made, and that meets with the condemnation of the party. The party would not tolerate such an abandonment of duty.—We expect, therefore, that the nomination of Mr. Badger will be rejected.—*Mobile Register.*

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Chattanooga has a city organization, extending over a territorial area of about two miles square—a part of which is laid off with regularity into streets and building lots; it has a population of about 3,000; has eight commission and forwarding houses; several exclusive dealers in cotton and produce; about thirty wholesale and retail stores, of different descriptions; four large hotels; two fine churches; a bank; three printing offices; three extensive manufacturing establishments now in successful operation, and three of smaller grade now in process of erection. It has three hundred miles of river navigation above, and 200 below—all tributary to that point and employing from 8 to 12 steamboats. The trade in coal, iron, grain, hogs, cotton, &c, is susceptible of almost indefinite expansion. According to the best estimate, the aggregate of some of the principal articles of shipment from Chattanooga last year was as follows:

Cotton.....32,000 bales.
Corn.....500,000 bushels.
Bacon.....2,000,000 lbs.

As a point for the location of large manufacturing establishments, we know of none possessing superior advantages. It is not only centrally situated with reference to river navigation above the shoals, but it is also central with reference to the Western and Atlantic Rail Road, the Memphis and Charleston Road, which have an actual or a prospective existence, to say nothing of the probable early completion of the Rabun Gap Road, the extension of the East Tennessee Road, and a road from Central Alabama, all of which are looking to that place as an ultimate terminus. The mail facilities of Chattanooga are said to be good, and a telegraph line connects it with the Atlantic cities *via* Augusta, Georgia.

THE SUGAR MANUFACTURE.—The following interesting account of the first attempt to make sugar in Louisiana, is from the Report of the United States Patent Office, for 1847:

"Judge Rost, in his address before the Mechanical and Agricultural Association of Louisiana, gives an interesting description of the first attempt to make sugar in Louisiana, which shows from how small beginnings the great crops now raised of this article have proceeded. He says:

"How is it with the sugar-cane in Louisiana? It was introduced here at an early day from the West Indies, and cultivated to a small extent at Terre aux Bœuf, and in the neighborhood of New Orleans. Nobody at first imagined that sugar could be made of it. The juice was boiled into syrup, which sold at extravagant prices. In 1736, Mr. Bore, residing a few miles above New Orleans—a man reputed for his daring and his energy—formed the desperate resolve of making sugar. He increased his cultivation, put up the necessary buildings and machinery, and procured a sugar maker from the West indies.

The day appointed for the experiment was come, and the operation was under way. The inhabitants of New Orleans and the coast had assembled there in great numbers; but they remained outside of the building, at a respectable distance from the sugar-maker, whom they looked upon as a sort of magician. The first strike came, and he said nothing; this they thought fatal, but still they remained fixed to the spot. The second strike was out; the sugar-maker carefully stirred the first, and then advancing towards the assembled crowd, told them with all the gravity of his craft, "Gentlemen, it grains." "It grains," was repeated by all. They all rushed in to see the wonder, and, when convinced of the fact, scattered in all directions, greeting every body they met, with "It grains." And from the Balize to the Dubuque, from the Wabash to the Yellow Stone, the great, the all absorbing news of the colony was that the juice of the cane had grained in lower Louisiana. It did grain; it has continued to grain; it grained the last season at the rate of 215,000,000 pounds; and if no untoward action of the Government prevents it, in ten years it will grain to the extent of more than double the quantity.

Which Is the Weaker Sex?

Females are called the weaker sex, but why? If they are not strong, who is? When men must wrap themselves in thick garments, and encase the whole in a stout overcoat to shut out the cold, women, in thin silk dresses, with neck and shoulders bare, or nearly so, say they are perfectly comfortable. When men wear water-proof boots over woolen hose, and encase the whole in india rubber to keep them from freezing, women wear thin silk hose and cloth shoes, and pretend not to feel the cold. When men cover their heads with furs, and then complain of the severity of the weather, women half cover their heads with straw bonnets, and ride twenty miles in an open sleigh, facing a cold north-wester, and pretend not to suffer at all.

They can sit, too, by men who stink of rum and tobacco smoke, enough to poison a whole house, and not appear more annoyed than though they were a bundle of roses.

Year after year they can bear abuse of all sorts from their drunken husbands, as tho' their strength was made of iron.

And then, is not woman's mental strength greater than man's? Can she not endure suffering that would bow the stoutest man to earth? Call not a woman the weaker vessel; for, had she not been stronger than man, the race would long since have been extinct. Her's is a state of endurance which man could not bear.

Man labors ten or twelve hours per day, and then his work is done; both body and mind can rest, but woman's work is never done—she is never idle.—From early dawn her hands are busy, at noon she is not idle, and at night her task is not accomplished. When all else has been accomplished, sewing or knitting fills up her spare moments till the hour of retirement arrives, and even then, when her lord and master is snoozing it, as unconscious as a sleeping clamb, she must take care of the child, and perhaps be aroused from her fitful slumbers ten times each night.

If woman was not the stronger vessel she could not live three years after marriage.—*Pleasure Boat.*

INTER-OCEANIC CIRCULATION.—Lieut. M. F. Maury delivered a lecture in New York recently on the theory of the inner-oceanic circulation of water on the globe, and supported with much interesting information the hypothesis that the water which is found in one portion of the earth to-day may be found in another to-morrow. Every drop of water, he argued, is as obedient to great and general laws as are the planets of heaven. If it was not so, and if there were no channels of circulation by which the water could pass from ocean to ocean, the waters of the ocean, in the course of time, would be found completely different from each other. The waters of the Red Sea and those of the Dead Sea are nearly the same in quality—a thing which can only be accounted for on this hypothesis of circulation—and if they took a single drop of water from the Pacific Ocean and analyed it, and another from the Atlantic Ocean and analyzed they would be found perfectly the same. The winds, currents, temperature of the waters, and the animalculæ which inhabit them, were all described as having their agency in promoting this circulation.

A leading medical practioner at Brighton, England, has lately given a list of sixteen cases of paralysis, produced by smoking, which came under his own knowledge within the last six months.

Court Scene.—"Sir!" said a fierce lawyer, "do you, on your solemn oath, swear that this is not your hand-writing?"

"I reckon not," was the cool reply.

"Does it resemble your writing?"

"Yes, sir. I think it don't."

"Do you swear that it don't resemble your writing?"

"Well I do, old head."

"You take your solemn oath that this writing does not resemble yours in a single letter?"

"Y-e-a-s, sir!"

"Now, how do you know?"

"'Cause I can't write."

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 20—Schr. Huntress, Disney, from Charleston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 600 sacks salt.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Roath, from Charleston, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 400 sacks salt.

Steamer Rowan, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

21—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, fm Charleston, with 34 passengers.

Jan. 21—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Brig Commerce, Sproul, from Boston, to A. H. VanBokelen; with mdze.

Schr. Leader, Richardson, from Boston, to Wm. M. Harriss. The L. was bound to ————, Va., but by a succession of gales was compelled to put into this port, with loss of main-boom, split mainsail, &c.

Jan. 22—Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to McKoy & Roberts.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

23—Schr. Jos. Johnson, Asbury, from Harbor Island, to Miles Costin; with fruit and specie.

Schr. S. R. Potter, Sooy, from Charleston, in ballast, to Rankin & Martin.

Schr. Express, Hawes, 6 days from Boston, with ice to S. H. Martin & Co.

24—Brig Anandale, Sherman, from Cardenas, to Neilson & Keith; with molasses.

CLEARED

Jan. 2)—Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to McKoy & Roberts.

21—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 78 passengers.

Jan. 22—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. A. R. Shailer, Pratt, for New York, by Ellis, Russell & Co.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Watts, for New York, by G. Harriss.

Schr. Henry Nutt, Garwood, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss.

Jan. 21—Schr. Dacotah, Mankin, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with naval stores, &c.

22—Schr. Ozark, Lord, for Porto Rico, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 31,000 feet lumber, 325,000 shingles.

Br. Brig Iola, Speight, for Matanzas, by Miles Costin; with lumber.

Brig Mary McRae, Bramhall, for Havana, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 110,000 feet lumber and timber.

24—Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by McKoy & Roberts.

Schr. Manhassett, Myers, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Disasters.

Schr. COMET, Pugh, and MARY, Smith, of and from Washington, N. C., for New York, went ashore N. of Cape Hatteras in the late gale, probably 4th inst.: both supposed to be totally lost. Capt. Pugh was drowned in trying to reach the shore.

HALL'S STORE, Delaware, Jan. 14.

The schr. SOUTH CAROLINIAN, Eldridge, encountered a gale on Wednesday off Barnegat, was blown South; leaked badly, and went ashore about four miles South of Indian River. She was from New-Berne, N. C., for New York, with corn; is now full of water, and the sea rolling over her.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—(For 3 previous days.)—Naval Stores.—Turpentine has been rather quiet, no sales having come to our knowledge since those reported in our last—holders are very firm, but buyers appear to show less disposition to operate at the advance demanded; stock about 6000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has further improved, with sales of 600 bbls. at 68 a 70 cents, (mostly below 70,) and some in small lots, 70 a 72, cash. We notice besides, sales of 500 bbls. Tar, at $2, allowance to fill, $2 06¼ in order, in yard, and $2 12½ in order, delivered; 1500 Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 60 a $1 65, delivered; 400 North County, $1 50, part delivered; and 900 White, $2 50 a $3 25; and 150 $3 50 a $5 25 per 280 lbs. There is now very little fine Rosin here

Rice—Is without change—the sales are 200 tierces at $3 75 a $4 25, cash.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—On Monday, 7000 bales of Cotton were sold at full prices. Strict middling was worth 9¼ cents. On Tuesday, 4000 bales were disposed of at firm prices. Ohio Flour has declined, and is quoted at $4,80 per barrel. Rice is in good demand at 4,12½ per 100 lbs. Rio Coffee has declined a quarter of a cent per lb.—Mess Pork is dull at 17 25 to $17 50 per bbl. Sugar and Molasses are unchanged. Freights are firm, Cotton to Havre is quoted at 1⅜ cents. Exchange on London rules at from 7 to 8 per cent. premium

January 18, P. M.—6000 bales of Cotton changed hands on Tuesday, at an advance of an eighth to a quarter of a cent. Strict Middling was quoted at 9¼ cents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Naval Stores—Dip Turpentine is still on the advance—last sales at $3 75, Scrape is firm at $2 25, Tar $1 60, Spirits Turpentine 57c. New Corn sell from 50 to 52c. per bushel. Wheat 85c. for 60 lbs. Cotton—Small sales at 8½c. Fresh Pork sell from 7 to 7½c. per lb,

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 20.—Cotton is this morning in brisk demand at 8¾ to 9¼. Super Flour has sold at 4 90.—Oats sell readily at the advanced rates. Feathers scarce and in demand. N. C. Whiskey dull.—*Obs.*

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.—1½ o'clock, P. M.—Cotton—The sales this morning amounted to near 1500 bales at from 8¾ a 10¼, prices still upward tending.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The market for Spirits Turpentine continues quite unsettled. Small sales have been made at 69 a 70c per gal, cash. Tar is firm with sales at $2 50 a 2 62½ per bbl, 6 mos. Rosin is in very fair demand. Sales of common at $1 75 a $1 87½; 350 bbls. No. 2 at $2 20 a 2 25, and 150 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50 a 3 75 per bbl., mos. Iu Pitch further sales at $1 87½ a 2 per bbl., 6 mos.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—Dennistown says that cotton was unchanged, with the exception of fair Mobile, which had declined ¼d. Sales of the week 35,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,250, and exporters 900 bales. Sales on Friday of 5,000 bales, chiefly to the trade. The quotations are fair Orleans, 6d; middling, 5¼ a 5⅝; fair Mobile and upland, 5¾d; middling, 5⅜ l. Stock 590,000 bales. The demand was fair, and holders firm.

Breadstuffs.—Dennistown says that the Corn market had been dull, with a small business doing. Flour had declined 6d per bbl.; Corn 6d per quarter, and Wheat 2d per 70 lbs.; Western Canal Flour 27s. a 27s. 6d.; Ohio 27s. a 29s.; Baltimore 28s. 6d.; White Wheat 7s. 2d. a 7s. 6d.; Red and Mixed 6s. 8d. a 7s. 2d.; Mixed and Yellow Corn 33s. 6d. a 35s.; White 34s.

Provisions.—Sales of Mess Beef at 97s. a 110s.; market quiet but firm; Pork and Bacon were scarce at 1s. advance; Lard was scarce at 2 a 3s. advance—held at 66s.; Tallow had advanced 1s.; Linseed cake had declined to 61s.

Gardiner quotes Beef moderately active and firm. French pork brought extreme rates.

At Manchester trade was declining.

Sales of 2000 bbls. common Rosin at 5s. 6d. a 5s. 9d.

Sales of 200 bbls. rough turpentine at 11s.

Spirits of turpentine held at 50s, but none in market.

India rice was a shade higher; no Carolina in market

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Coffee was scarcer. Prices of Breadstuffs barely supported Tea dull. Rice steady. Sales of turpentine, to arrive, at 11s. 6d.

Baring quotes sugar 6d dearer. Coffee tending downwards

Copper had advanced £4 10s per ton. Iron firm at £9 10s a £10 for Welsh rails. Scotch pig closed at 73s 6d cash.

Carolina rice 28s. Turpentine advancing.

The money market was tighter. The bank had raised the rate of discount to 2½, being an advance of 1½ per cent.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols for account closed at 100¼ a a 100¾. Transactions in United States stocks were large, and railroad securities were especially active.

HAVRE, Jan. 6.—The sales of Cotton for the week past have been 4,800 bales. Rates unchanged.

The imports of Cotton for the week were 10,000 bales. Orleans was quoted at 77 a 88 frcs.; Upland at 80 a 88 frcs., with a fair demand.

COFFEE.—Rio, Laguira and old Java, for sale cheap by
Jan. 14 M. McINNIS.

MACKEREL.—Nos. 1 and 2, for sale cheap by
Jan. 14 M. McINNIS.

CRUSH SUGAR.—10 bbls. best quality, for sale by
Jan. 14 M. McINNIS.

ST. CROIX SUGAR.—10 bbls., prime bright article, for sale by
M. McINNIS.

DURKEE'S YEAST POWDER.—For sale at N York prices by
M. McINNIS.

FLOUR. 100 bbls. Fayetteville and Canal, in store and for sale by
M. McINNIS.

SUGAR. 6 hhds. good Muscovado Sugar, received direct, and for sale cheap, by
M. McINNIS.

WHITE WHISKEY.—To arrive per schr. H. P. Russell, from Baltimore, and for sale by M. McINNIS.

READ IT.—I hope my friends and customers will not think hard of me when I assure them that all notes and accounts due me remaining unpaid on the 1st of March will be put in suit for collection.
Jan. 14, 1853. M. McINNIS.

SILVER PLATED DESERT KNIVES.—Silver bolstered ivory handled Table and Desert Knives, latest pattern and of superior quality, for sale by
m15 [Com. and Her. copy.] J. M. ROBINSON

TOBACCO. 10 boxes good sound 1 lb. lump, for sale at 15 cents, by
M. McINNIS.

SNUFF. 5½ bbls. Outcalt's best; 5 bbls. do. do.; 25 boxes Rose Hill Mill. For sale by
M. McINNIS.

CAPS—CAPS—CAPS.—400 doz. Men's, Boys', Children's and infants' Caps; every variety of Cloth, Silk, Glazed, and Fur Caps, for sale at very low prices. Those wishing cheap Caps, will find them at the Hat Store.
Oct. 22. C. MYERS.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] J. C. & R. B. WOOD, Contractors and Builders.

WHISKEY.—50 bbls. Rectified and Monongahela. For sale by
M. McINNIS.

SHELL BARKS.—Three bbls. New Shell Barks. Just received by
L. N. BARLOW.

DRIED APPLES.—A Choice lot of Sliced Appies. For sale by
L. N. BARLOW.

JUST RECEIVING.—Whole, half and quarter boxes Raisins; drums new Figgs; Currents and Citron; Candy, Almonds, Pecan, Brazil, Filberts, and English Walnuts; Preserves, Pickles, Jellies, Jams, &c. All new and fresh, for